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ILLUSTRATED
AND
Descriptive * Catalogue,
OF THE
BLOOMINGDALE *

* **NURSERIES,**

JAMES DRAPER,
PROPRIETOR.

WORCESTER, MASS.

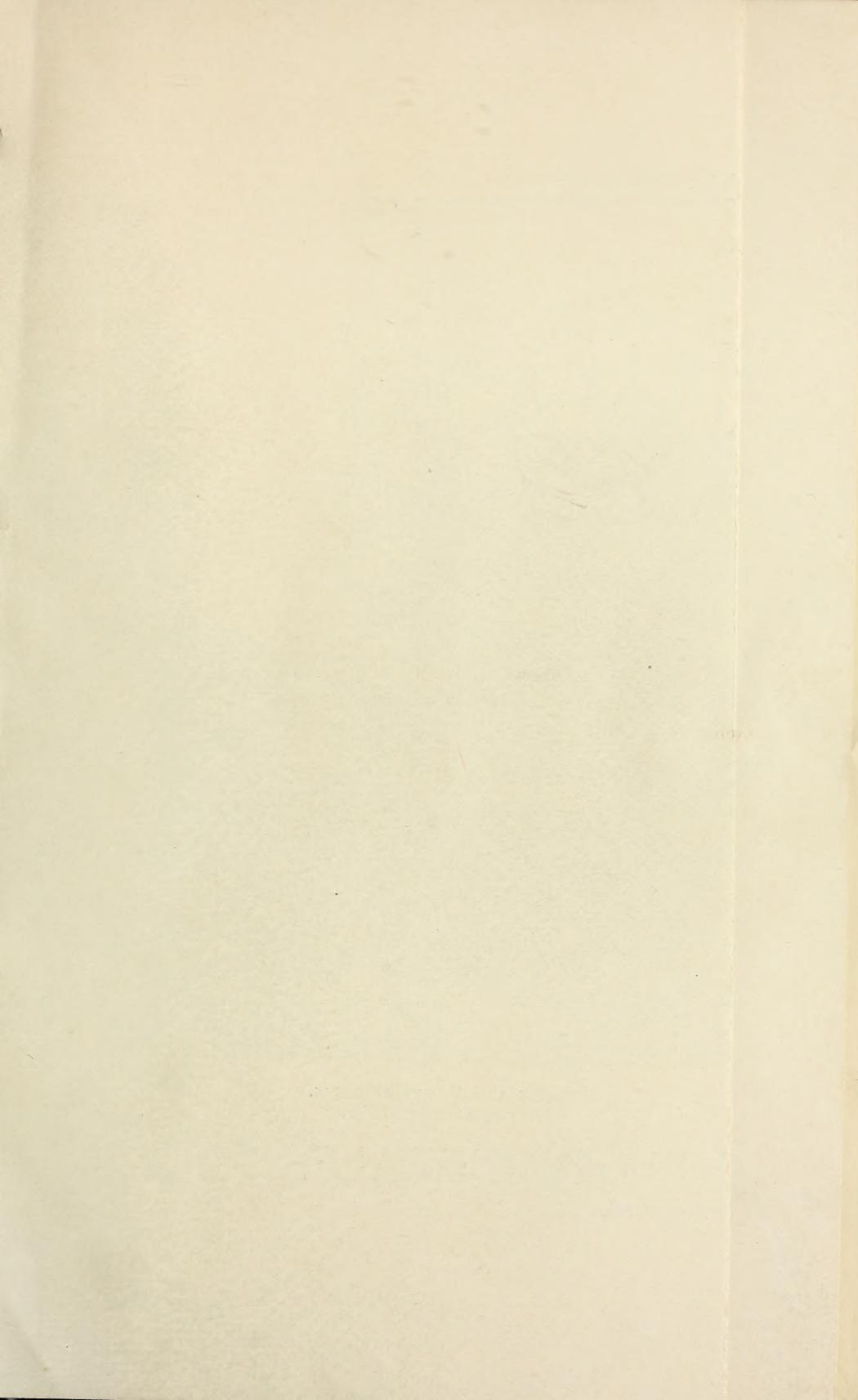
Established in 1867.

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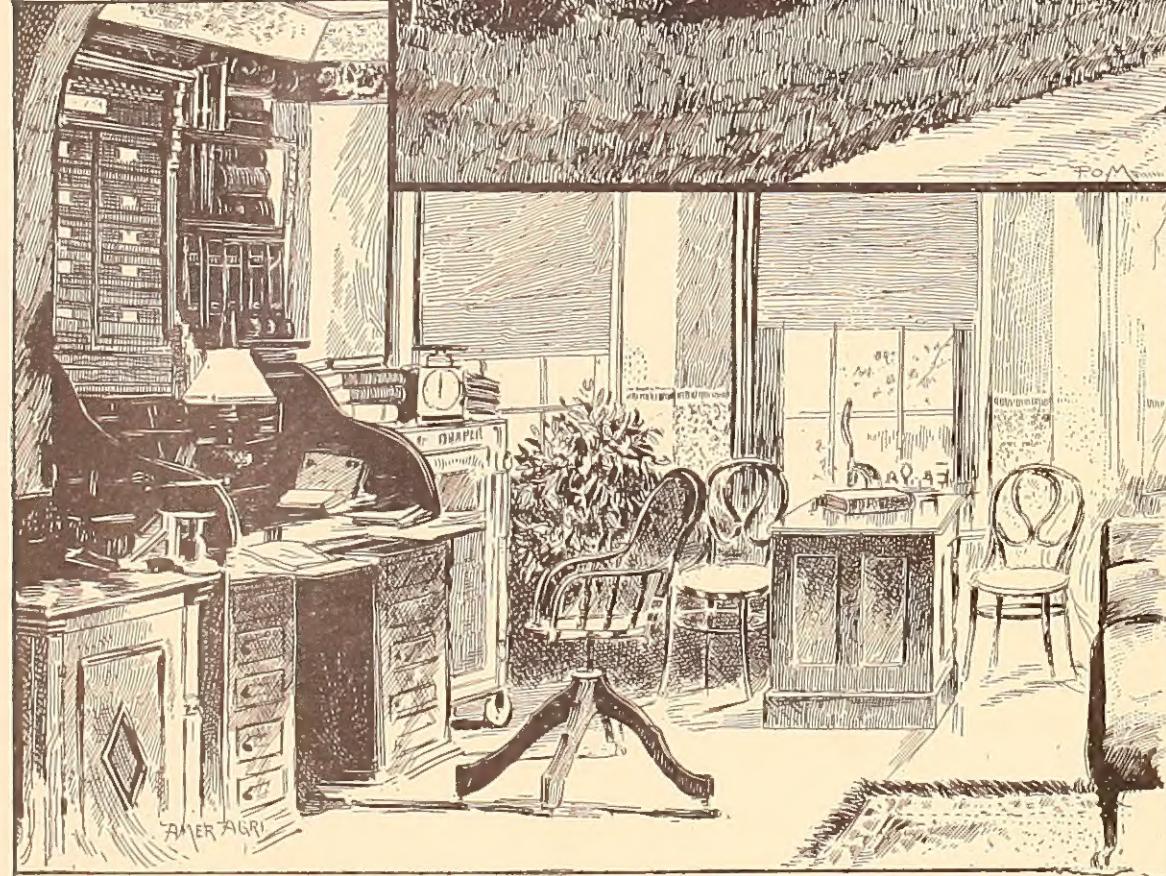
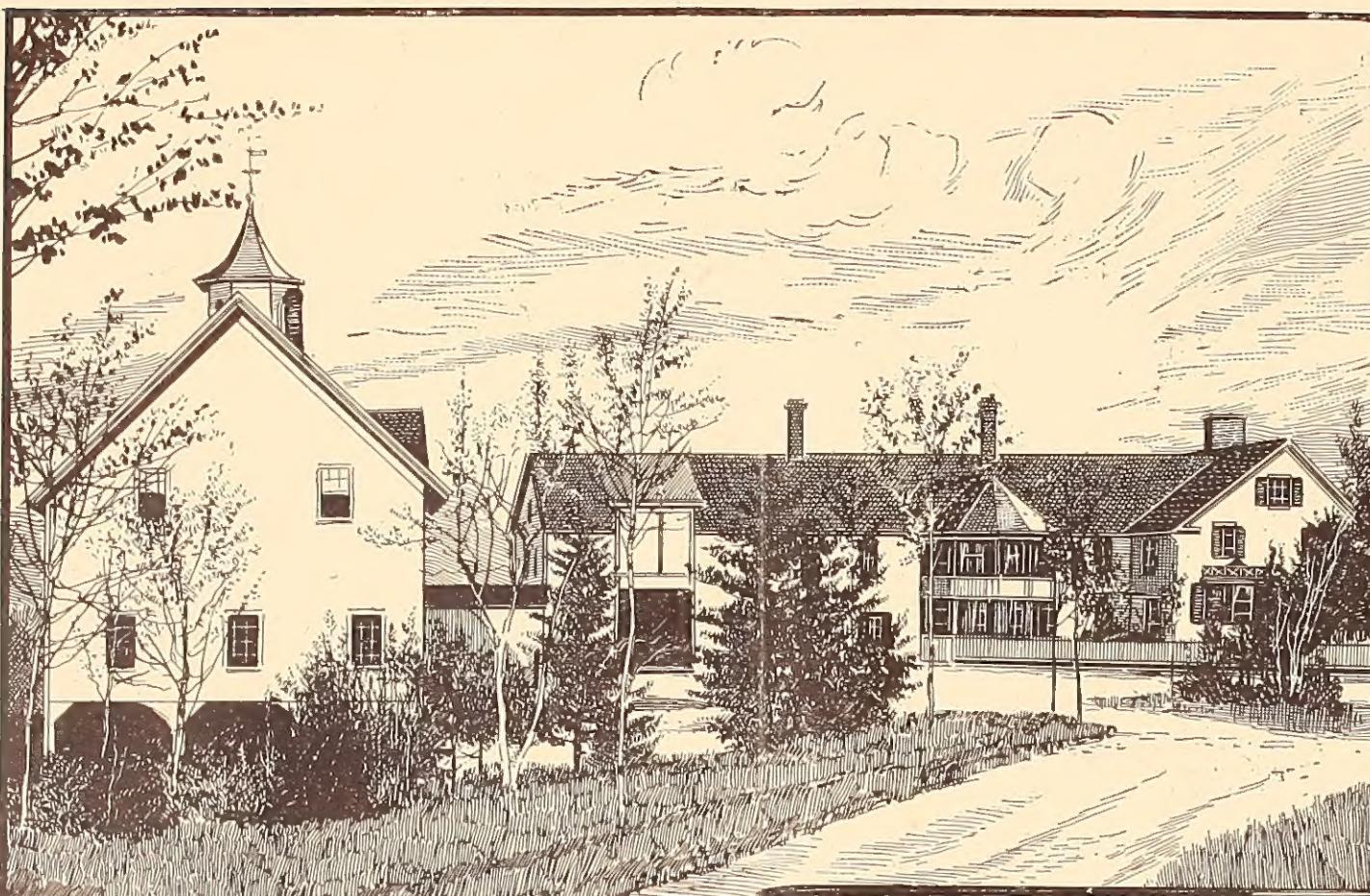
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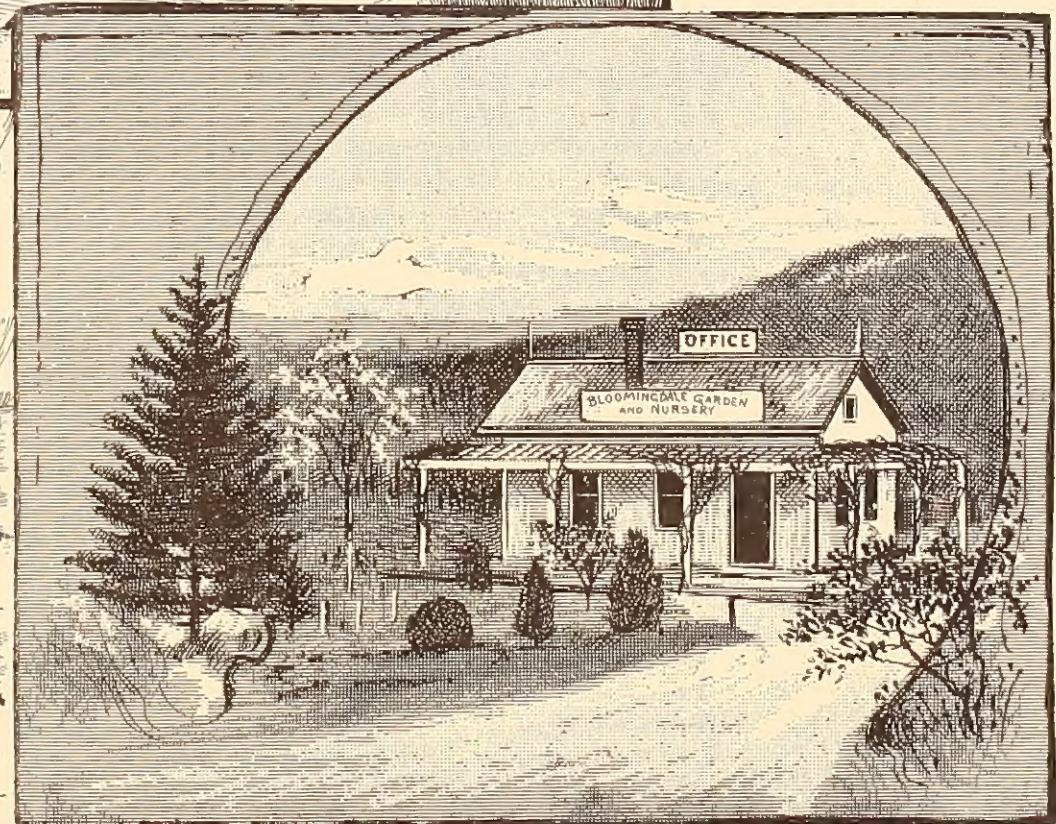
As there are but comparatively few changes from year to year in the lists of Fruits and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, it is hardly probable that we shall publish a full catalogue another year, but prepare one in an abridged form with such additions of new and desirable varieties as may be deemed advisable to introduce to the public.



VIEW OF HOUSE AND STABLE FROM THE SOUTH.



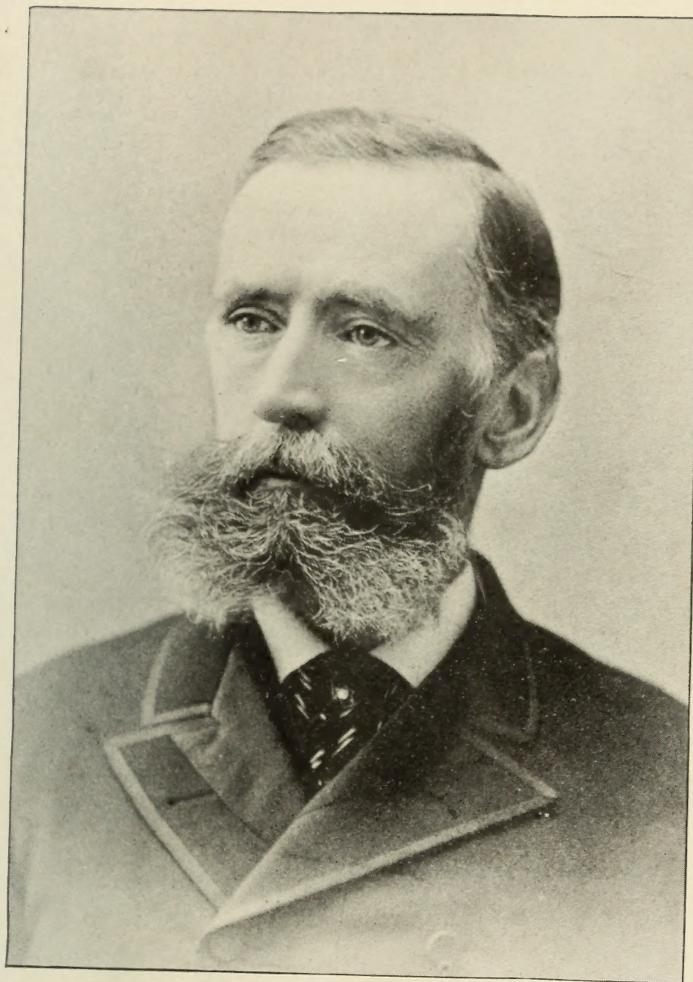
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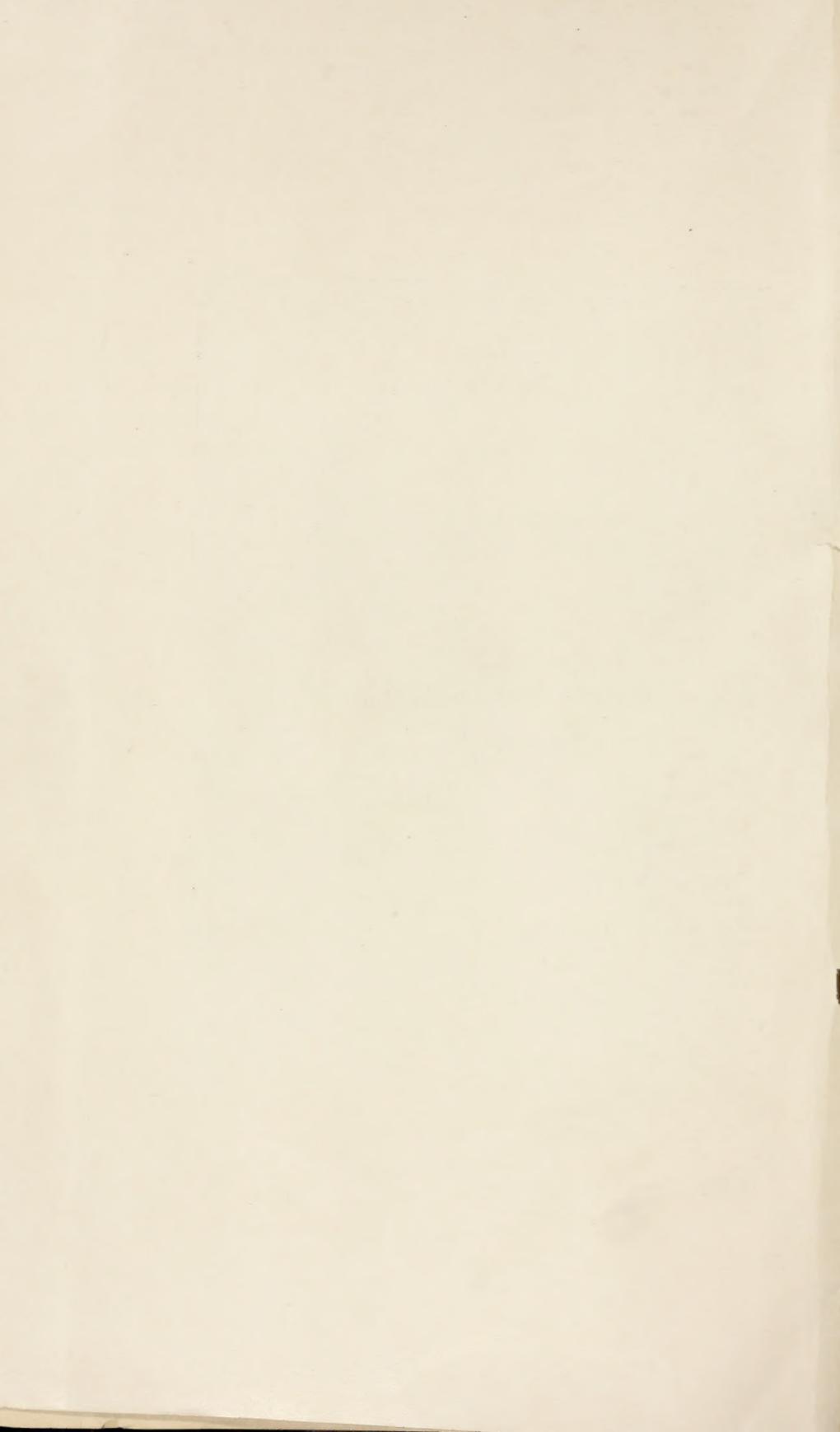
NURSERY AND BUSINESS OFFICE.
At Entrance to Nursery Grounds.

THE HOMESTEAD AT BLOOMINGDALE.

Engraved for The American Agriculturist.



James Draper.



ILLUSTRATED AND DESCRIPTIVE
CATALOGUE

— OF —

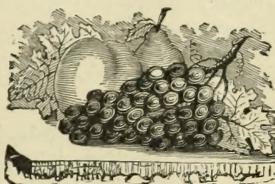
FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

SHRUBS, ROSES, VINES, PLANTS, Etc.,

CULTIVATED AND FOR SALE BY

JAMES DRAPER.

Established



in 1867.

Fruits are the overflow of Nature's bounty; gems from the skies which are dropped down to beautify the earth, charm the sight, gratify the taste, and minister to the enjoyment of life; and the more we realize this, the more we shall appreciate the Divine goodness to us, and the duty of providing them for others.—*Marshall P. Wilder.*

BLOOMINGDALE NURSERIES,
WORCESTER, MASS.

Office and Grounds located corner of Bloomingdale and Plantation Streets, one mile east of the Union Passenger Station.
Connected with Telephone Exchange System.

Parties wishing to visit the NURSERY GROUNDS can take the cars of the Worcester & Shrewsbury R. R., that leave their station (east side of the Union Passenger Station) hourly, passing near the Grounds, and stopping at Draper's Station by notifying the conductor.

Remarks to Purchasers.



S the season for selling Trees continues only for a few months in the year, there is, of course, a great pressure of business just at the planting season. Except in cases of extreme urgency, all orders will be executed in rotation as received . We would therefore feel greatly obliged if our customers will kindly forward their orders as soon as possible after the receipt of this Catalogue. This would greatly facilitate operations and insure better attention.

The transplanting season in the Spring usually commences about April 15th and continues to about May 25th, and in the Autumn from October 20th to November 20th.

Letters of Inquiry will be promptly answered as far as possible. As a great many questions are already answered in this Catalogue, please read it carefully before writing, as during the busy season in Spring and Fall our time for replies to lengthy correspondence is limited.

In ordering Plants please state your address in full, and state whether you wish them sent by express or freight—express is safest.

Terms Cash.

Our business is conducted on a Cash Basis, with No Credit and No Traveling Salesmen; we have no Losses; consequently Low Prices can be maintained.

Remittances of small sums can be made in current bank bills or Post Office Orders; large amounts by drafts on New York or Boston.

All Trees and Plants will be packed in the best manner, and delivered at the freight or express offices in the city free of charge, after which they will be at the risk and charges of the purchaser. We send notice of shipment by mail in all cases.

City Delivery.

Stock purchased by our patrons within the city limits will be delivered at their residences without charge. As ours is a "city of no small proportions" we cannot cover the entire territory with our delivery wagons daily, but by taking one part of the city on one day and the remainder the next, we can usually satisfy all reasonable demands.

Parties receiving plants from us will confer a favor by informing us of the condition they arrive in and the satisfaction they give. In case of any injury by transit, or any error that may occasionally occur, we stand ready to do whatever is reasonable in the matter.

We cannot become responsible for the loss of trees from after culture.

To Our Patrons and Friends.



E take pleasure in presenting a new edition of our Descriptive Catalogue, carefully revised and corrected by the addition of illustrations and descriptions of new and promising sorts and the omission of such as greater experience and progress in horticulture and floriculture have proved no longer worthy of general dissemination.

The continued patronage of our friends, as shown by their frequent and increasing orders, is very gratifying, and assures us that our efforts to please them are appreciated.

In the selections of varieties of fruits, we have endeavored to confine ourselves to such as are of standard merit, and it is intended to embrace as large a list as shall be sufficient to form a succession of fruit through the year, while each variety shall be of the highest excellence.

In this work we have been governed largely by observation and experience acquired at the weekly exhibitions of the Worcester County Horticultural Society, where, for many years, the fruits exhibited have been placed under our personal supervision and charge for testing and awarding premiums thereon. This has enabled us to arrive at a fairly correct opinion as to what varieties are best suited to the taste of the lovers of choice fruits as well as those varieties which will best endure the climatic influences of the New England states.

THE ADVANTAGES OF A HOME NURSERY,

are becoming more and more appreciated by the tree-buying public, as our constantly increasing trade bears testimony. Although we cannot boast of as many acres under cultivation as some other nurseries, still, our ten acres of general nursery stock give us a good supply of the most desirable varieties for this latitude, and our facilities for supplying other stock not embraced in our collection are equal to any. We do not employ traveling salesmen, but, by adopting the plan of dealing directly with our customers, the chances for any misunderstanding or dissatisfaction in the methods of conducting our business operations are reduced to a very narrow limit.

AS A GUIDE TO HORTICULTURE,

The information to be gathered by a careful perusal of this catalogue, and especially noting the hints upon soil preparation, planting, and care of trees, which will be found in their proper places, we feel confident will be found worthy of your careful consideration. They are the results of many years of constant and devoted study, hard labor and costly experiment, and although much of this experience has been dearly bought, we now tender it freely to others who are interested in Horticulture, that our life-long devotion to this work may not prove wholly fruitless.

THIS CATALOGUE

Has been prepared with a large amount of study, much care and at great expense. It will be mailed to a large number of our patrons of former years as their names appear upon our books. We do not send to all our old customers for it would take an edition of many thousands to do this. We have endeavored to reach those most likely to be interested, so far as we can judge from our past acquaintance with them. It will undoubtedly fall into the hands of some who have less interest than formerly in its contents; to these we would kindly suggest that they hand it to some of their friends or neighbors who may be more particularly interested in its contents at the present time, and thus confer a double favor.

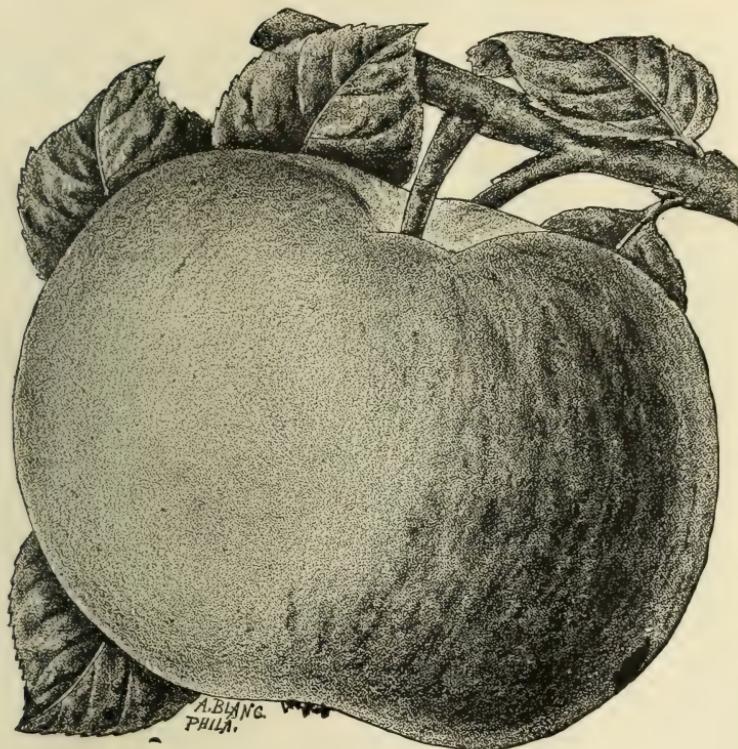
We fully realize the fact that very many people in this vicinity have been misled by the statements, made by traveling tree agents, concerning this establishment, and of our inability to correct the same, and, so long as the people prefer to place their orders in the hands of canvassers who are in so many instances strangers, not only to the purchasers, but to the business they undertake to represent, we certainly have no word to offer. If it should occur to any, that a life-long residence in this city and over twenty-five years of observation and practical experience in the fields of horticulture and floriculture, would be a reasonably fair endorsement of our reliability and capability of rendering them valuable service in their selection of varieties, and in the arrangements of their orchards or private grounds, then that service, in the future as in the past, will be at the command of the patrons of the Bloomingdale Nurseries.

Very truly and faithfully yours,

JAMES DRAPER.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

APPLES. I



MCINTOSH RED.

The first fruit, in importance, is the apple. Its period of ripening, unlike that of other fruits, extends nearly or quite through the year. By making judicious selections of Summer, Autumn and Winter sorts, a constant succession can be easily obtained of this indispensable fruit for family use.

Standard Trees are usually planted into the orchard at the age of three or four years from the bud. At that age they are generally from *five to seven feet* high, varying according to the peculiar habit and growth of different varieties.

PRICE LIST.

Three to four years,	25 to 30 cents each.
Five to six years,	35 to 50 " "

Price per 100 furnished on application.

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF VARIETIES.

SUMMER FRUIT.

Early Harvest.—Large, round; pale yellow or bright straw-color; flesh very white, tender, juicy, crisp, with sprightly sub-acid flavor. July and August.

Red Astrachan.—Large, roundish; nearly covered with deep crimson, with a pale, white bloom, very beautiful; flesh white, crisp, moderately juicy, with an agreeable acid flavor; good for cooking, and a fine market variety. Tree vigorous, and a good bearer. August.

Sweet Bough.—Very large, oblong; pale, greenish yellow; sweet, very tender, rich and excellent. Ripens in August, and lasts through September.

Tetofsky.—A Russian apple which has proved profitable for market growing. The tree is an upright, spreading grower, forming an open head; comes into bearing extremely early, usually the second year after transplanting, and bears every year. Hardy as a Crab. Fruit good size, nearly round; yellow, beautifully striped with red; flesh white, juicy, pleasant, acid, aromatic. July and August.

William's Early.—Large, oblong; light red, nearly covered with dark red; flesh yellowish white, mild and agreeable; a good market variety. Very popular in Massachusetts, especially about Boston. August and September.

Yellow Transparent.—A new Russian variety imported in 1870, through the Agricultural Department. Pronounced by some who have seen it as "the most valuable early apple ever introduced." Tree an upright grower and a very early and abundant bearer. Fruit of good size: skin clear white, turning to a pale yellow; flavor acid, and very good. Ripens with Early Harvest.

AUTUMN FRUIT.

Duchess of Oldenburg.—Medium, yellow, shaded red; juicy, sprightly, sharp, sub-acid; tree vigorous, very hardy in Vermont and Maine; bears young and abundantly. September.

Gravenstein.—Large flattish, yellow ground, handsomely striped with red; flesh yellow, crisp, of unsurpassed flavor, and a perfume peculiar to itself.

Very popular in Boston market; considered the most valuable autumn apple. Vigorous with good culture. Fruits evenly over the tree, and mostly in alternate years. Keeps well. A sort of prince among apples. Season, September to November.

Maiden's Blush.— Medium size, flat, quite smooth and fair; pale yellow, with beautiful red cheek; tender, sprightly, pleasant acid flavor. Vigorous grower and good bearer. September and October.

Porter.— Rather large; yellow; tender, rich and fine. Moderate grower, but productive. September.

Jersey Sweet.— Medium size, striped red and green, tender, juicy and sweet; a strong, fine grower and good bearer; valuable, both for table and cooking. September and October.

WINTER FRUIT.

Baldwin.— Large, roundish; deep bright red; juicy, crisp, sub-acid, good flavor. Tree vigorous, upright, and very productive of fair, handsome fruit; one of the best and most popular winter apples. January to April.

Bellefleur, Yellow.— Large; yellow, with blush cheek; very tender, juicy, sub-acid. In use all winter. A moderate grower and good bearer.

Fameuse (SNOW APPLE).— Medium size, roundish, very handsome deep crimson, tender, white flesh, juicy, high-flavored and delicious. Tree vigorous and productive; extremely hardy for the north.

Golden Russet.— Medium, clear russet, juicy and high flavor. A good bearer. January and February.

Hubbardston Nonesuch.— Large, yellow and red; rich, aromatic and excellent. November to January.

Hurlbut.— Medium size, conical; yellow, shaded with red stripes and splashed with darker red; flesh white, crisp and tender, juicy, mild, sub-acid; quality excellent; begins to bear while young, and continues with regularity and constant crops; very hardy and suited to the extreme North. In season during mid-winter.

King of Tompkins County.— Very large; often ribbed or angular, striped red and yellow. This apple is much sought for. Tree free grower in long branches forming a broad, open top. Large and superior in flavor. Dec. to April.

Mann.— Fruit medium to large; roundish oblate, nearly regular; skin deep yellow when fully ripe, often with a shade of brownish-red where exposed; flesh yellowish, half fine, half tender; juicy, mild pleasant, sub-acid. Good to very good. The tree grows straight and symmetrical and makes a large tree in the orchard. It is an early and annual bearer. It promises to be one of the very best sorts for cold climates and the best late sort for any locality.

McIntosh Red.— An exceedingly valuable, hardy, Canada sort; medium size, nearly covered with dark red; flesh white, fine, very tender, juicy and refreshing. A good annual bearer of fair, handsome fruit. Resembles the

Fameuse, but larger and more hardy, and equal in quality to this standard sort. November to February. (*See illustration.*)

Northern Spy.—Large, round, striped red, spicy, high flavor; erect growth, productive and in good soil one of the best. January to March.

Pewaukee.—A seedling from Duchess of Oldenburg. Fruit medium to large, surface bright yellow, partially covered with dull red, striped and splashed, flesh yellowish white, breaking juicy; flavor sub-acid, rich, aromatic, spicy, quality good, tree strong grower, and very hardy. January to May.

Red Canada (Old Nonesuch of Mass.)—Medium, oblate, red; tender, crisp; rich, sub-acid, refreshing and delicious, productive. January to March.

Rhode Island Greening.—Large, greenish yellow; tender, juicy and rich, with rather an acid flavor; an abundant bearer. December to April.

Russet, Roxbury or Boston.—Medium to large; greenish of yellow russet; crisp, good, sub-acid flavor; productive. Very popular on account of its long keeping. January to June.

Sutton Beauty.—Fruit medium or above; roundish oblate conic; waxen yellow, shaded, mottled and obscurely striped with fine crimson; flesh whitish, crisp, tender, juicy; sprightly sub-acid. November to February.

Spitzenburg, Esopus.—Medium to large; deep red; flesh yellow, crisp, sub-acid, high flavored. Bears and grows well transplanted in rich soil. November to April.

Talman's Sweeting.—Medium; pale yellow, slightly tinged with red; firm, rich, and very sweet. The most valuable baking apple; vigorous and productive. November to March.

Wagener.—Medium to large; deep red in the sun; flesh firm; sub-acid and excellent; very productive; bears very young. December to March.

Walbridge.—Medium size; striped with red; handsome and of excellent quality. Vigorous grower and productive. Very hardy and considered of great value in the North and Northwest. March to May. R.T. R.T.B

Wealthy.—A native of Minnesota, where it has proved perfectly hardy, vigorous and productive. Fruit of medium size, red, streaked with white; quality good. December to February.

CRAB APPLES.

The crabs are highly ornamental, both in blossom and fruit, and the fruit much esteemed for preserving. The trees are early and profuse bearers.

Price 35 cents each.

Heavy trees, in bearing, 50 cents each.

VARIETIES.

✓ **Red Siberian.**—Small, yellow, with scarlet cheek. Very productive.

✓ **Yellow Siberian.**—Nearly the size of the above, of a fine, golden yellow.

✓ **Transcendant.**—All things considered, this is, perhaps the most valuable of Crab Apples grown. Tree productive, bearing after second year, and pro-

ducing good crops by the fourth year. Excellent for sauce and pies, both green and dried. The best of its class for cider, being juicy and crisp, and is also by many considered a good eating apple. Skin yellow, striped with red.

Van Wyck Sweet.—Fruit very large; skin yellowish white, colored light red, and covered with bloom; flesh yellowish white; very sweet and tender; small core.

Hyslop.—Almost as large as Early Strawberry Apple; deep crimson; very popular on account of its large size, beauty and hardiness. Keeps well into the winter.

Lady Elgin.—Fruit beautiful, resembling the Lady Apple. Flesh yellowish, moderately juicy, mild, sub-acid. Tree a vigorous grower, and very productive.

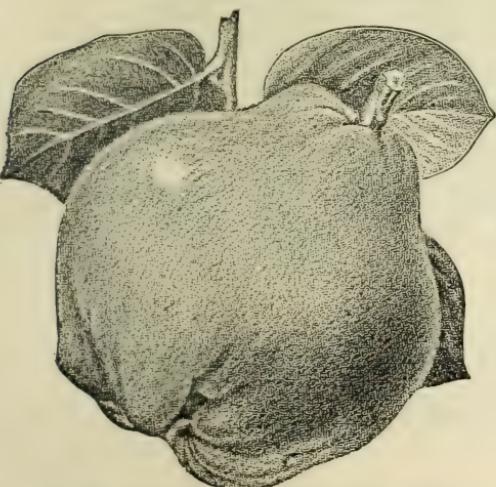
Montreal Beauty.—Fruit large; bright yellow, nearly covered and shaded with rich red; one of the most beautiful of all Crabs in appearance. Flesh yellowish, rich, firm and acid. Very good.

QUINCES.

The Quince needs a deep, rich and damp but not wet soil. In such situations it is an excellent fruit for the market, and may be grown with great profit. For family use they are almost indispensable.

PRICE LIST.

Two years old,	\$.35;	\$3.50 per dozen.
Three and four years old, . . . . .	.50;	4.50 " "

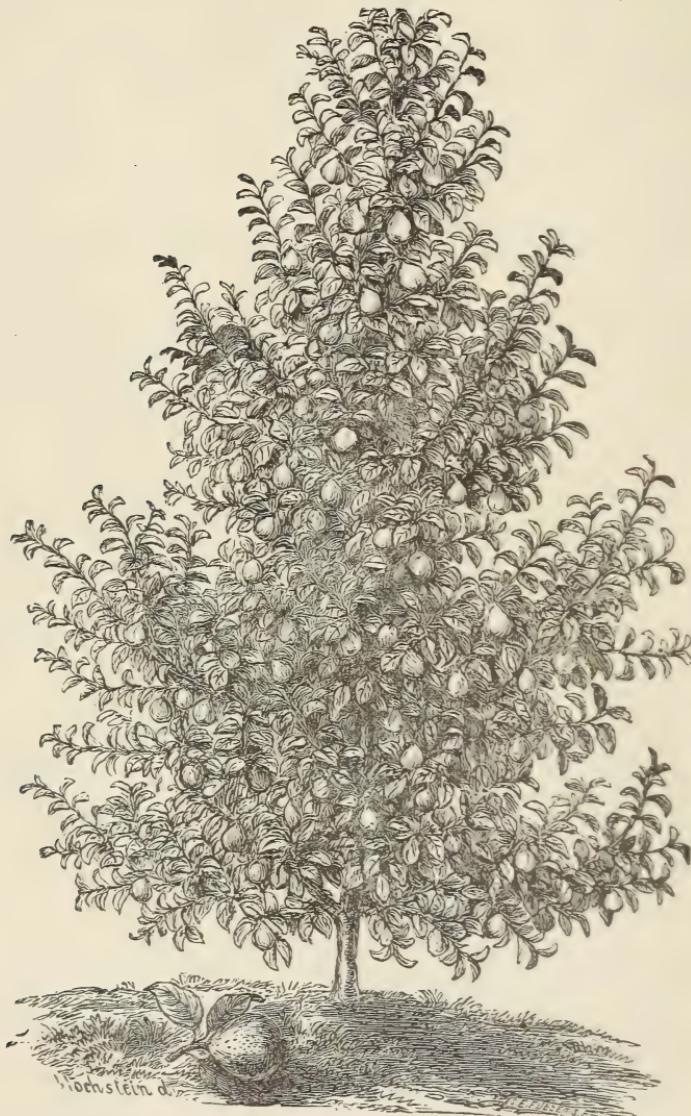


CHAMPION QUINCE, (ONE THIRD SIZE.)

Apple or Orange.—Large, roundish; bright golden color; cooks tender, and is of very excellent flavor. Valuable for preserves or flavoring; very productive; the most popular and extensively cultivated of the old varieties. October.

Champion.—A new variety originated in Connecticut. The tree is a prolific and constant bearer, fruit averaging larger than the Orange, more oval in shape, quality equally fine, and a longer keeper; bears extremely young, producing fine fruit on two-year trees in nursery row. 50 to 75 cents each.

PEARS.



The cultivation of this noble fruit is extending as its value is appreciated. The range of varieties is such that, like apples, they can be had in good eating condition from August until early Spring.

The melting, juicy texture, the refined flavor, and the delicate aroma of the Pear, give it rank above all other fruits except the grape.

But the Pear, like most things highly desirable and valuable, cannot be had without attention, labor and skill. The relative price of the Apple and Pear being about as one to four, shows at the same time the superior value of the latter, and the greater skill required to bring it to perfection.

One of the most important points in the management of Pears, is to gather them at the proper time.

Summer Pears should be gathered at least six days before they are ripe, and Autumn Pears at least ten days. Winter varieties, if they will hang so long, may be left until the leaves begin to fall.

At the present time the demand is for choice fruit—inferior fruit brings scarcely a remunerative price, but the best will always pay well. Pears should have the best kind of cultivation; the fruit should be thinned so as not to over-produce. Care should be used in selecting for market only the best specimens and with such effort and system on the part of the grower, there will also come a satisfactory profit.

The Pear succeeds on most soils, but does best on a rather heavy loam.

STANDARD TREES.

Prices vary according to age, size and beauty of tree.

PRICE LIST.

Two and three years old, five to six feet, . . . \$.50, .60 and .75 each.

Four to six years old, six to seven feet, 1.00 to 1.25 "

Trees for immediate bearing, 1.50 to 2 50 "

A dozen trees furnished at price for ten by the single tree.

VARIETIES.

Arranged as near as can be in the order of their ripening.

SUMMER FRUIT.

Doyenne d'Ete'.—A very early and excellent little pear. Fruit small, roundish; skin yellow, shaded with red; flesh melting and juicy, with a sweet, pleasant flavor. Ripens about the first of August.

Osband's Summer.—Medium, juicy, sweet, good and productive. August.

Beurre Giffard.—A very fine early Pear. Fruit rather large, pyriform; skin greenish yellow, marbled with red on the sunny side; flesh white, melting, juicy and delicious. Tree slender and with small foliage; very productive. Ripens about the middle of August.

Manning's Elizabeth.—Small to medium; bears in clusters; crimson and gold color; very beautiful; melting, rich, sugary, sprightly, perfumed flavor; excellent. Tree a good grower and very productive. August.

Rostiezer.—Fruit medium size, rather long; skin dull yellowish green, reddish brown on the sunny side; flesh juicy; melting, very sugary, and of fine flavor. Tree vigorous, an irregular grower, with few branches, requiring severe pruning. Last of August.

- ✓ **Tyson.**—Fruit medium size, pyriform; skin yellow, slightly russeted, with a fine, red cheek; flesh juicy, melting, very sugary and perfumed. Tree vigorous, upright, not an early, but a good bearer. One of the finest Pears. Ripe early in September.
- ✓ **Clapp's Favorite.**—A large, fine pear, resembling the Bartlett, but without its musky flavor; pale lemon yellow, with red cheek; fine texture, melting, buttery, juicy, with a rich, sweet, delicate, vinous flavor. Tree hardy and very productive, very desirable in all sections, and especially so where other varieties fail. August and September.
- ✓ **Petite Marguerite.**—Medium size, skin greenish yellow, with brownish red cheek, and covered with greenish dots. Flesh fine, melting, juicy, vinous, and of first quality. Tree upright grower, and an early and abundant bearer. One of the finest of the newer pears, and worthy of special attention. August and September.

AUTUMN FRUIT.

- ✓ **Bartlett.**—Large, buttery, perfumed and delicious; bears early and very productive. Deservedly the most popular pear. September.
- ✓ **Doyenne Boussock.**—Large and very juicy; of rapid growth, productive and fair quality. Last of September.
- Belle Lucrative.**—Medium, melting, perfumed and excellent; very productive. September.
- Howell.**—Large, light yellow, red cheek, half melting, aromatic; very vigorous, bears early and freely. September.
- ✓ **Buffum.**—Medium, buttery, good; tree productive, strong and healthy. First of October.
- ✓ **Seckel.**—Small, rich, spicy perfume; of slow growth, but hardy and invaluable. October.
- ✓ **Louise Bonne de Jersey.**—Large, handsome, very juicy; a great bearer; one of the best as a dwarf. October.
- Sheldon.**—Large, russet, rich, melting, delicious aroma; hardy, vigorous and productive. This is deservedly becoming one of the most popular. October.
- Buerre Bosc.**—Large, russet, juicy, high flavor and delicious; productive and desirable. October. Trees very scarce.
- Duchess d'Angouleme.**—Very large, yellow, spotted with russet; flesh coarse, very juicy, rich and good when well grown on the quince. October and November.
- ✓ **Beurre Superfin.**—Above medium, roundish, with small neck; greenish yellow, very juicy, vinous; vigorous. October.
- ✓ **Beurre Hardy.**—Large, obovate, russet, rich sub-acid; vigorous, productive, valuable. October.
- ✓ **Beurre Clairgeau.**—Very large and beautiful, half melting. Showy but coarse. October and November.
- ✓ **Frederick Clapp.** (Clapp's No. 22)—A new American pear, of which Hon. Marshall P. Wilder speaks as follows: "Medium size; smooth, clear skin,

of a clear lemon yellow, flesh fine grained, very juicy and melting, flavor slightly acidulous, rich and aromatic." Season, October and November. Tree a vigorous grower.

Swan's Orange. (Onondaga)—Large, showy, juicy and fine; tree hardy, vigorous and productive. November.

Urbaniste.—Large, melting, buttery, very juicy and delicious; tree, a moderate, compact grower; very hardy. October and November.

Doyenne du Comice.—A pear of decidedly superior quality, ripening in October and November, of good size, and in all respects unsurpassed. (Trees very scarce.)

Dana's Hovey.—Medium to small; obtuse pyriform; rich cinnamon russet; melting, buttery, juicy, with a honied sweetness and fine aroma. Tree very handsome, hardy, vigorous and productive. Ripens in December, and in eating until the end of January.

Beurre d'Anjou.—Large, juicy, vinous and excellent. Vigorous, productive and considered the best variety in cultivation as its season is November and December.

Mount Vernon.—Fruit medium to large, nearly globular; color, a rich cinnamon russet, with a reddish cheek; flesh juicy, crisp, melting, with a spicy, vinous flavor, which is peculiar, and *quite distinct from that of any other known sort*. Season, November and December.

WINTER FRUIT.

Beurre Langelier.—Pale yellow and red, melting, with a vinous flavor; vigorous and productive. December.

Lawrence.—Medium to large, obovate, golden yellow flesh melting, with a rich aromatic flavor; tree a moderate grower and abundant bearer; the most valuable of all our early winter pears. December.

Glout Sourceau.—Large, melting, juicy and rich; it is better to be grown only as a dwarf. December to February.

Josephine de Malines.—Medium to large, melting and delicately perfumed, one of the most delicious, long-keeping winter pears; tree a slow grower.

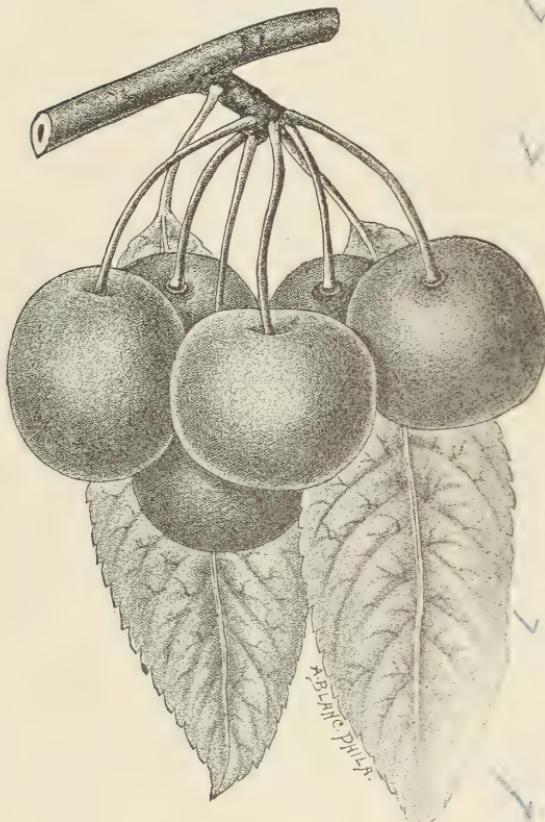
Vicar of Winkfield.—A large, long pear, fair and handsome; fair quality; very productive. December to March. Fruit must be thinned to be good.

"Cheap" Trees and Plants, that die, are dear at any price. Plants that are improperly grown, improperly dug, or improperly packed, will never prove fruitful and satisfactory. Better pay a little more at the outset and get good stock, true to name, and so packed that it will reach destination in good condition. The *Rural New Yorker* says: "Do not allow a lower price to influence you to purchase of men whose trustworthiness you have the least reason to doubt. A penny thus saved at the time of purchase will oftentimes be found to be dollars lost years hence."

CHERRIES.

The cherry should always be planted on dry soil, which should not be made too rich. The tree is well adapted to yards, where shade and ornament are required, being of erect habit and large foliage.

Price, 50, 60, and 75 cents each, according to age and size.



MAY DUKE.

grower and productive. Middle to last of June.

Coe's Transparent.—Medium size; pale amber, red in the sun; tender, juicy, rich, handsome; one of the best; strong grower; productive. Last of June.

Elton.—Large and fine flavor; pale yellow, light red next the sun; vigorous grower. Last of June.

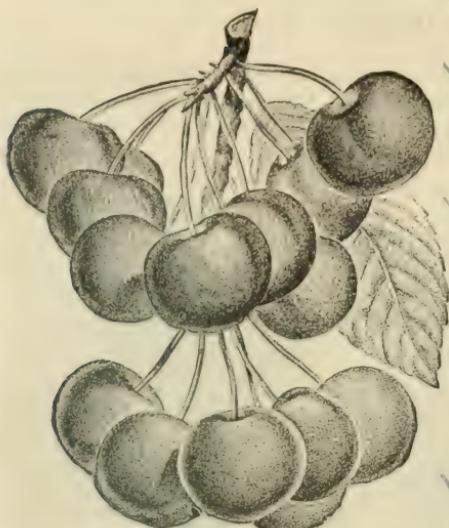
Governor Wood.—Very large, rich; light yellow with red cheek; juicy and sweet; one of the very best. Last of June.

May Duke.—Large, dark red; juicy and rich; an old excellent variety; vigorous and productive. Middle of June.

Early Richmond.—Medium size; dark red; melting, juicy, slightly acid flavor. This is one of the most valuable and popular of the acid cherries, and is unsurpassed for cooking purposes. Tree a slender grower, with a roundish, spreading head, and is exceedingly productive. The most hardy of all varieties, uninjured by the coldest winter, when almost every other variety has been killed. Ripens through June.

Early Purple Guigne.—Medium size, heart shaped; tender, juicy, and sweet. Tree rather a slender grower, but very hardy and productive. Middle of June.

Knight's Early Black.—Large, black, tender, rich, juicy and excellent; good



LARGE MONTMORENCY (ONE-THIRD SIZE).

Large Montmorency.—A large, red, acid cherry; larger than Early Richmond, and fully ten days later.

Yellow Spanish.—Large, pale yellow with red cheek; firm, juicy and excellent; one of the best light colored cherries; vigorous and productive. Last of June.

Rockport Bigarreau.—Large; pale amber, with clear red; a very excellent and handsome cherry; good grower and bearer. Last of June.

Black Tartarian.—Very large; bright purplish black; half tender, juicy, very rich, excellent flavor. Tree a vigorous grower and productive. Last of June and early in July.

Napoleon Bigarreau.—Very large; pale yellow or red; very firm, juicy and sweet; vigorous grower and

very productive; one of the best. First of July.

Black Eagle.—Large, black; very tender, juicy, rich and high flavored; vigorous grower and productive. First to fifteenth of July.

Downer's Late Red.—Large, light red; tender, juicy and delicious; vigorous and productive. Middle of July.

English Morello.—Medium to large; blackish red; rich, acid, juicy and good; very productive. August.

Rule for Ascertaining the Number of Plants.

REQUIRED FOR ONE ACRE OF LAND WHICH CONTAINS 43,560 SQUARE FEET.

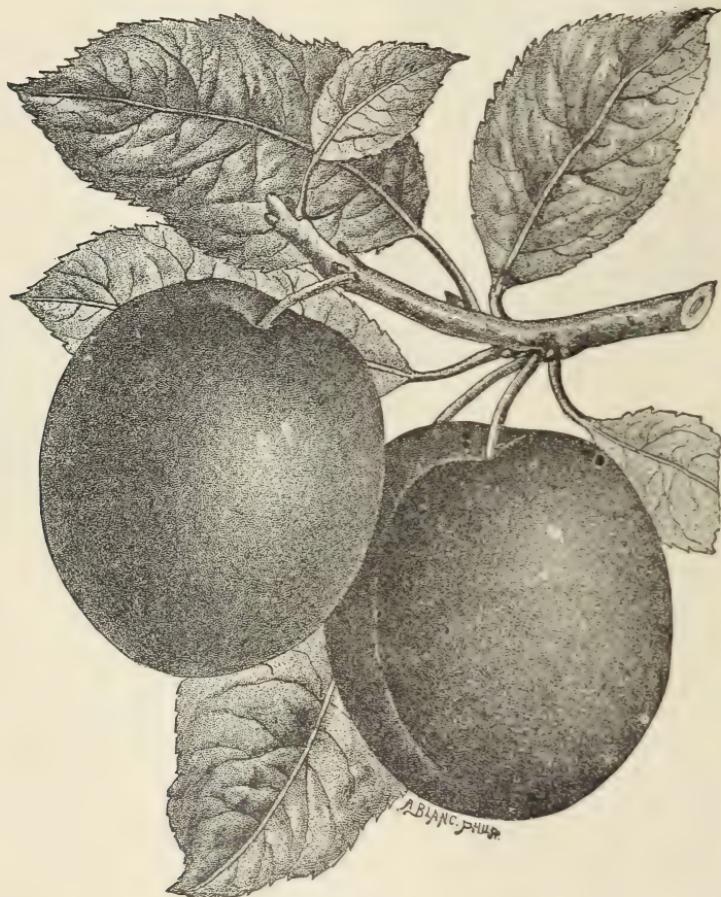
Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the row, and their product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hills, which divided into the number of feet in an acre will show how many plants or hills the acre will contain, thus:

Blackberries	8 feet by 3 = 24)	43,560 (	1,815 Plants.
Raspberries	7 " 3 = 21)	" (	2,074 "
Strawberries	5 " 1 = 5)	" (	8,712 "
Strawberries	3 " 16 in 4)	" (	10,890 "
Peaches	18 " 18 = 324)	" (	134 "
Standard Pears and Cherries	20 " 20 = 400)	" (	108 "
Apples	30 " 30 = 900)	" (	48 "

And so on for any distance that may be desirable to plant.

PLUMS.

The Plum, like the Pear and other finer fruits, attains its greatest perfection on heavy soil. The curculio, a small, dark brown beetle, often stings the fruit, causing it to drop off; but the following directions, faithfully observed, will secure a crop of this splendid fruit everywhere.



SHIPPER'S PRIDE.

When the trees blossom, and as the fruit begins to set, dress the ground about the plum trees, and make it clean and smooth. Then as soon as the curculio commences its operations, spread a large sheet, prepared for the purpose, around each tree, and jar it so as to shake down all fruits that have been stung, as well as the curculios. Both insects and stung fruits are then destroyed. This work is performed daily and is done quickly; a dozen trees in a garden can be

attended to in less than half an hour's work of a man. Let those who really desire to grow fine crops of delicious plums, try this system, and *follow it up rigidly*, and they will be successful. Experiments are now being made to destroy the curculio by means of spraying the trees with paris green in water, and also with other insecticides. This new method of treatment will be watched with interest by fruit growers, and, if it proves successful, will take the place of the plan already noted above.

BLACK KNOT.—Nothing is more favorable to the growth of the black fungus or knot, than *neglect*. Trees growing in grass in some uncultivated door-yards are sometimes transformed into a mere mass of black knots, while trees in neighboring gardens under good cultivation are entirely exempt. The preventives and remedies are *good, clean culture and prompt amputation*.

PRICE LIST.

Two and three years old, \$.50, .60 and .75 each.

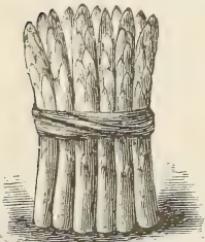
VARIETIES.

- ✓ The following excellent varieties ripen very nearly in the order named.
- Bradshaw.**—Fruit very large, dark violet red; flesh yellowish green, juicy and pleasant. Tree vigorous, erect and productive. Middle of August.
- Imperial Gage.**—Fruit medium size, oval, skin pale green; flesh juicy, sweet, rich and excellent. Tree very vigorous and productive. Middle of August.
- McLaughlin.**—Large, yellow, firm; juicy, luscious; vigorous and productive; nearly or quite equal to the Green Gage. Last of August.
- Washington.**—Large, green, somewhat reddened; juicy, sweet and fine; very productive. Last of August.
- Smith's Orleans.**—Very large; reddish purple; flesh yellow, firm and juicy, with a rich, brisk, vinous flavor. Grows well, and bears abundantly; very fine. Last of August.
- Jefferson.**—Large; yellow, reddened in the sun; juicy, rich and delicious; one of the best. Last of August.
- Lombard.** (Bleecker's Scarlet)—Medium, round, oval; red; juicy, pleasant and good; adheres to the stone. Tree vigorous and productive. Last of August. A valuable market variety; one of the most hardy and popular.
- Niagara.**—A vigorous, productive variety; valuable both for dessert and cooking; fruit large and handsome, remaining well on the tree; flesh juicy, rich and fine flavored. Last of August.
- Yellow Egg.** (White Magnum Bonum,)—Fruit of the very largest size; skin yellow, with numerous white dots; flesh yellow, rather coarse, sub-acid, fine for cooking. Tree vigorous and productive. Last of August.
- General Hand.**—Very large, oval; golden yellow; juicy, sweet and good. First of September.
- Victoria.** (Sharp's Emperor.)—One of the most magnificent Plums in cultivation; of the largest size, fine quality; purplish red color; most abundant bearer. September.

- Monroe.**—Medium size, excellent quality; vigorous grower, and abundant bearer.
- Fellenburg** (Italian Prune).—A fine late plum; oval, purple; flesh juicy and delicious; parts from the stone; fine for drying. Tree very productive. September.
- Pond Seedling.**—A magnificent English plum; light red, changing to a violet; flesh rather coarse. Tree a good grower and abundant bearer. One of the most attractive trees in cultivation.
- Reine Claude de Bavay.**—Large; green yellow, spotted with red; firm, juicy, sugary, and of fine quality; very productive. September.
- Coe's Golden Drop.**—Large and handsome; light yellow; firm, rich, sweet: one of the best of late plums. Last of September.
- German Prune.**—A large, long, oval variety, much esteemed for drying: color dark purple; of very agreeable flavor. September.
- Shipper's Pride.**—A large blue plum: very hardy and productive and possessing remarkable qualities for market. The flavor is fine, and altogether it is considered one of the greatest acquisitions to the list of plums we have had in many years. (*See illustration.*)
- Shropshire Damson.**—A plum of fine quality, as free from the attack of the curculio as the Common Damson, and of the same color. The flesh is amber colored, juicy and sprightly. In market it has commanded nearly double the price of the Common Damson, and is enormously productive. Last of September.
- Quackenboss.**—Large, oblong, oval; deep purple: a little coarse; sprightly, juicy, sweet and excellent; adheres slightly to the stone. Tree a rapid, upright grower and productive. Valuable for market. October.
- Mooer's Arctic.**—New: originated in Maine, and celebrated for its remarkable hardiness, freedom from curculio and great bearing qualities. Fruit grows in large clusters; large, dark purple; flavor very fine both for preserving and dessert. A long keeper. Last of August to November.

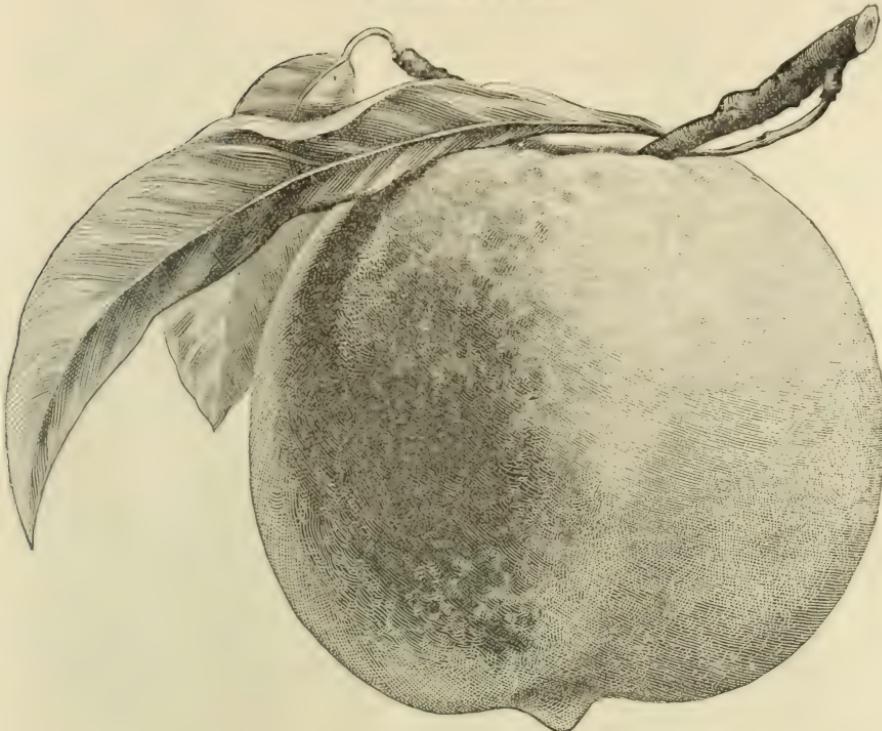
ASPARAGUS.

To make a good Asparagus bed, the plants may be set in the fall or early spring. Prepare a place of fine loamy soil, to which has been added a liberal dressing of good manure. For a garden, set in rows 18 to 20 inches apart, with plants 10 to 12 inches in a row. The roots should be evenly spread, so that the crowns when covered, shall be three inches below the surface of the ground. If planted in the fall, the whole bed should be covered before Winter sets in, with two or three inches of coarse stable manure, which may be lightly forked in between the rows as soon as the ground is softened in the Spring.



Conover's Colossal.—Large size, tender, and high flavor; the finest variety in cultivation, and deservedly becoming very popular. Price, 2 years old, \$1.50 per hundred.

PEACHES.



WONDERFUL.

To secure healthy, vigorous and fruitful trees and fine fruit, the following points must be well attended to in peach culture.

First, keep the ground clean and mellow around the trees, and give it an occasional dressing of wood ashes. A still better fertilizer is muriate of potash, applied in the Spring at the rate of two to three pounds per tree the next year after planting, increasing the same as the trees grow larger, at the rate of two pounds additional each year. As trees get into heavy bearing, an application of eight to ten pounds per tree will prove a profitable investment. If trees show any indication of yellows during the growing season, apply nitrate of soda in same proportion as given above. These special applications should be worked into the soil in the same manner as is done with other chemical fertilizers. This is the method adopted by the Messrs. Hale Brothers, of South Glastonbury, Conn., who now have the largest Peach orchards in the New England States, and have been wonderfully successful in securing fine crops of very choice fruit which they attribute to the use of Muriate of Potash as above stated.

Second, keep the heads low—the trunks ought not to exceed three feet in height.

Third, attend regularly every spring to pruning and shortening the shoots of the previous year's growth. This keeps the head round, full and well furnished with bearing wood. Cut weak shoots back about one-half, and strong one-third; but see that you have a sufficient supply of fruit buds. All superfluous shoots should be cut out clean, so as to leave the trees with open heads to admit sunlight and air.

It should always be borne in mind that the fruit is borne on wood of the last season's growth, and hence the necessity for keeping up a good supply of vigorous annual shoots all over the tree.

PRICE LIST.

Three to four feet, first class, each,	\$.25
" " " per dozen,	2.50
" " " per hundred,	15.00
Extra size, each, . . . . .	.30
" " per dozen,	3.00

VARIETIES.

List of varieties arranged as nearly as possible in the order of their ripening.

✓ **Waterloo.**—Of medium to large size; color whitish green, marbled with red, deepening into dark purple crimson in the sun; flesh greenish white, with an abundance of sweet, vinous juice; adheres some to the stone. Ripened at Waterloo, N.Y., in 1879, three or four days ahead of Alexander. For so early a peach it is a remarkable keeper, ripe specimens having been kept in perfect condition for nearly a week. This makes it valuable for shipping. Ripens last of July.

✓ **Alexander's Early.**—Medium size; skin greenish white, nearly covered with deep rich red; flesh melting, juicy, sweet. Tree vigorous and productive; one of the largest and best of the extra early varieties, and valuable for market as well as for home use. First of August.

✓ **Amsden's June.**—Medium size, skin greenish white, nearly covered with purple in the sun; flesh melting, juicy, sweet, very good.

✓ **Early Rivers.**—Large; color creamy white, with a delicate pink cheek; flesh melting, with a remarkably rich, racy flavor. Larger and ten days later than Alexander. One of the finest of all peaches for home use or near-by market.

✓ **Cooledge's Favorite.**—Medium size; white crimson cheek; flesh pale, very melting and juicy, with a rich, sweet and high flavor; beautiful and excellent. Tree vigorous and productive. Last of August.

✓ **Early York.**—Medium size; greenish white, covered in the sun with dull red; flesh greenish white, very tender.

✓ **George IV.**—Large; white, with red cheek; melting, juicy and delicious; moderate bearer. Last of August.

Wager.—Large; yellow, more or less colored in the sun; juicy and of a fair flavor. While high quality and great beauty cannot be claimed for this fruit, the trees have such remarkable vigor and vitality that they not only produce fruit in great quantities but produce it with a degree of certainty and regularity which is quite unusual. Last of August.

Foster.—Originated in Medford, Mass. Large; deep orange red, becoming very dark red on the sunny side; flesh yellow, very rich and juicy, with sub-acid flavor. Ripens with Early Crawford. Very handsome.

Crawford's Early.—A magnificent, large, yellow peach of good quality. Tree vigorous and very productive. Its fine size, beauty and productiveness make it one of the most popular sorts; no other variety has been so extensively planted. September.

Richmond.—Large, globular; skin orange yellow, with a deep red cheek; flesh yellow, pink at the stone, very juicy, fine flavor, resembling the Early Crawford in quality, but less acid, and superior; ripens a few days later than the Early Crawford; strong grower and hardy.

Old Mixon Free.—This variety has all the qualities of a superior market fruit, and in a greater degree than any other peach. It excels, particularly, in the necessary qualities for shipping. Uniformly large size, sprightly flavor, and bright, handsome color with beautiful blush cheek. Freestone. White flesh.

Crawford's Late.—Fruit of large size; skin yellow, or greenish yellow, with dull red cheek; flesh yellow; tree vigorous, moderately productive; one of the finest late sorts. Last of September.

Stump the World.—Very large, roundish; skin white, with a bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy and good. Last of September.

Wonderful.—This new Peach is being introduced to the public by the J. T. Lovett Co., of New Jersey, who describe it as follows:

Large to very large—best specimens, from crowded trees, measuring eleven inches in circumference and weighing as many ounces; smooth, almost globular (a little oblong) with faint suture and slightly pointed apex; very regular and uniform in both size and shape, even upon overloaded trees; richest golden yellow, largely overspread with vivid carmine, with marblings of crimson—beautiful in the extreme: late to very late, succeeding the Smock and ripening in central New Jersey the second week in October, and keeping in good condition as long as three weeks after gathered; yellow, rich high flavored and delicious, exceedingly firm, parts from the stone with perfect freedom, and is bright red around the pit; deeply furrowed, and medium to small; the smallest of the late varieties; of strong, vigorous growth, a regular annual bearer, and so prolific as to require the limbs to be braced in all directions to sustain the weight of the fruit. In addition to being of inestimable value as a market fruit, it is absolutely without a rival for evaporating or canning; being of deep, solid flesh, perfectly free, small stones and highly colored at the pit. As Jerseymen, we are highly pleased that our State, which has produced Crawford's Early and Late Mountain Rose, Old Mixon Free, Stump the World, Keyport White, Beers' Smock, and so many other valuable peaches should also

have produced the long looked-for boon to fruit growers and the public, this remarkable, this truly "Wonderful" Peach. (*See illustration*).

First class size, each, \$1.00.

N. B.—To guard against the possibility of other sorts being sold for this valuable new peach, a registered leaden seal will be attached to every tree of the Wonderful Peach that is sent out, and none are genuine without it.

How to Graft.

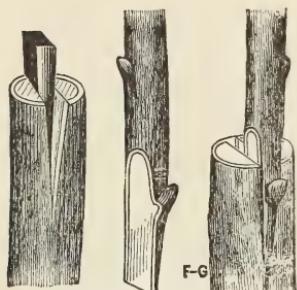
Seedling trees or inferior varieties of apple or pear, on many farms or even in city gardens might be readily converted into good bearing varieties, if a little time was taken each spring in grafting. To help and encourage this work, we insert

cuts, as here shown. The apple and pear may be grafted any time in warm spring days, up to time when the buds are well expanded. Scions may be cut at any time during the latter part of winter, and kept in cellar in moist sand, or they may be cut as wanted, before the buds are swollen in spring.

For this Cleft Grafting, saw off the stock with a fine saw and split with an iron wedge made for the purpose, as shown in figure on the left. Thus held open, and with scion cut as shown in central figure insert it in the stock as shown on the right; if stock is large enough two scions may be put in; remove the wedge,

the stock will punch up tight, and hold scions in place. Care must be taken to place the graft towards one side, so that the line between the bark and wood may exactly coincide at one point in both. The cleft and wound should then be covered with grafting wax to exclude air and water. This wax is made of equal parts of bees wax, tallow and resin melted together, and when nearly cold, worked by pulling like molasses candy.

As these grafts will come into bearing the second or third year after bearing, it gives an excellent opportunity to test the newer varieties of fruit as well as the older sorts that make a poor growth on young nursery stocks.



CLEFT GRAFTING.

" If I, my friends, said he, should to you show
 All the delights which in these gardens grow,
 'Tis likelier far that you with me should stay,
 Than 'tis that you should carry me away;
 And trust me not, my friends, if, every day,
 I walk not here with more delight,
 Than ever, after the most happy fight,
 In triumph to the capitol I rode,
 To thank the Gods, and to be thought myself almost a God."

—Cowley's Garden.



The grape is the most healthful of all fruits, and the most highly esteemed for its many uses. It can be secured by everyone who has a garden, a yard, or a wall. It can be confined to a stake, bound to a trellis, trained over an arbor, or extended till it covers a large tree or building, and still it yields its graceful bunches, and luscious, blooming clusters. Capable of most extraordinary results under wise management, it is also prone to give the greatest disappointment under bad culture or neglect. Other fruits may be had from plants that need little care; but Grapes are to be had only through attention and forethought. We will endeavor to point out a few essential points in its successful culture, and refer the cultivator to other and more extended works for further details, such as system of pruning and training vines and the summer pruning of growing wood.

SOILS.—Good grapes are grown on various soils, sandy, clayey, loamy, etc. The soil must be well drained, and there shculd be a free exposure to the sun and air. Hillsides, unsuitable for other crops, are generally good places for grapes. Fine ground bone, at the rate of one pound per vine while young, and increased to two pounds as they come into bearing, is the best fertilizer for the grape. Wood ashes are excellent and can be applied in addition to bone with excellent results.

THINNING.—Thin Grapes moderately, if you would have fine, well ripened fruit. A vine is capable of bringing only a certain amount of fruit to perfection, in proportion to its size and strength; but it usually sets more fruit than it can mature; reduce the crop *early in the season* to a moderate number of good clusters and cut off all the small, inferior bunches; the remainder will be worth much more than the whole would have been. *A very heavy crop* is usually a disastrous one.

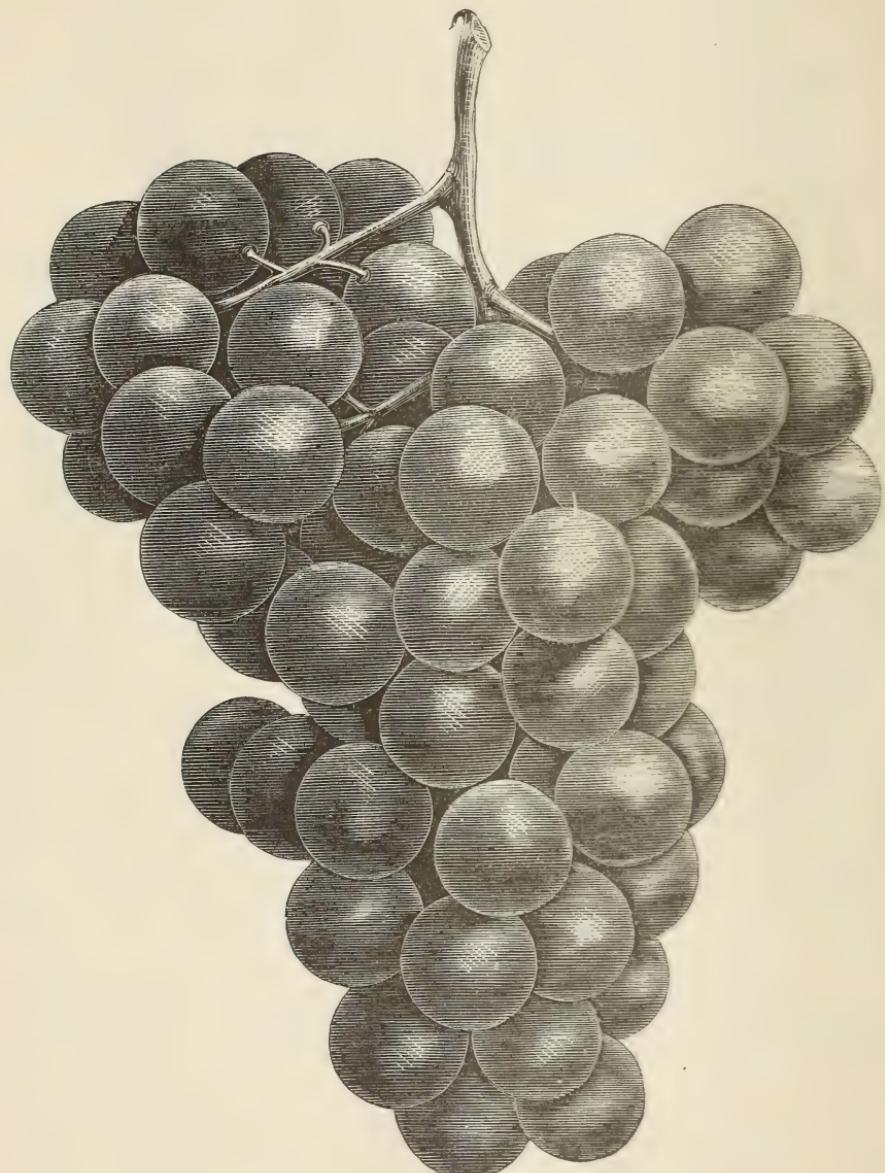
PRUNING.—Annual and careful pruning is essential to the production of good grapes. If the roots are called upon to support too much wood, they cannot bring to maturity a fine crop of fruit. The pruning should be done in November, December, February or March, while the vines are entirely dormant.

PRICE LIST.

Strong vines, 2 years old, 35 cents each, unless otherwise noted.

VARIETIES.

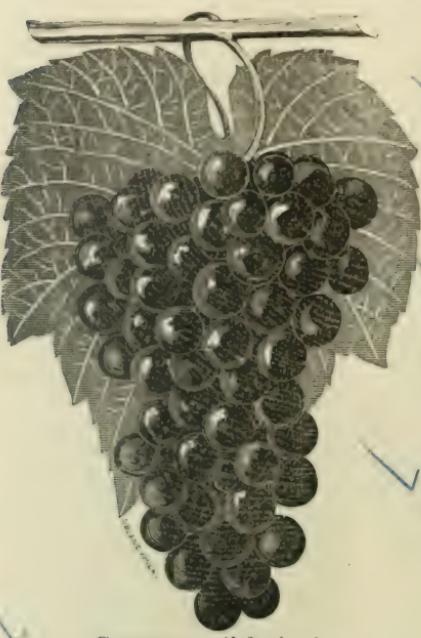
Agawam, (Rogers' No. 15.)—Bunches large, compact; berries very large, with thick skin; pulp soft, sweet and sprightly; vine very vigorous.



BRIGHTON.

Brighton.—Too much can scarcely be said in favor of this, as to quality and other properties. In color, form and size of both bunch and berry it resembles Catawba, but ripens early—before the Delaware—uniting the sprightliness of the Catawba with the sweetness and richness of the Delaware. Vine a free grower and productive. This variety has made an excellent record in this vicinity during the past five years. (*See illustration.*)

Clinton.—Clusters small and berries very small; quality pleasant to some and objectionable to others. Vine a strong grower, and never fails to produce a crop, but rarely a heavy one. Valuable for wine. Color black, season late.



Concord.—A popular variety where the choice kinds fail; universally healthy, vigorous and productive; flesh somewhat buttery, moderately juicy and sweet. Bunch large, nearly black with bloom. The most extensively planted of any variety in cultivation.

Delaware.—Bunches small, compact, shouldered; berries rather small, round; skin thin, light red; flesh very juicy, without any hard pulp, with an exceedingly sweet, spicy and delicious flavor. Vines only moderately vigorous and difficult to grow.

Diana.—Bunches a little above medium size, compact; berries large, light red, very juicy and sweet, with distinct, spicy, refreshing flavor; vine a vigorous grower, and bears well; ripens late.

Golden Pocklington.—A seedling from Concord. The vine is thoroughly hardy: strong grower; called a white grape, but the fruit is a light golden yellow, clear, juicy, and sweet to the center, with little or no pulp; bunches very large; sometimes shouldered; berries round and very large and thickly set; of variable value here.

Hartford Prolific.—An old, popular, early black grape, quite desirable for the home garden, and profitable with some; its tendency to drop from the bunch impairs its value largely for market growing.

Lady.—A reliable white seedling of the Concord, ripening early; vine of good growth, productive; bunch and berry of good size, quite pulpy and somewhat foxy, but sweet and good; should be included in all collections.

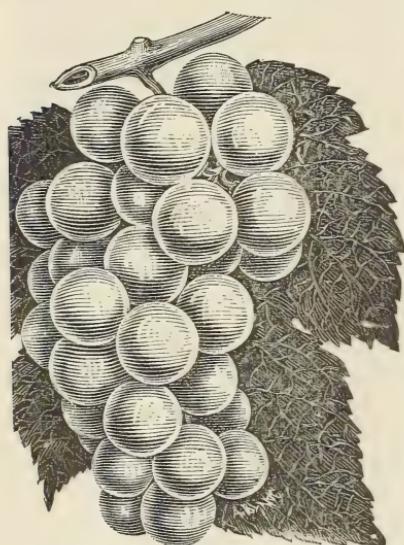
Lindley (Rogers' No. 9).—Very vigorous; berries medium to large, reddish in color; flesh tender, sweet and aromatic; ripens early; with us one of the best of the Rogers' Hybrids.

Massasoit (Rogers' No. 3).—A vigorous vine; berries medium in size, brownish red; flesh tender and sweet; ripens early.

Merrimac (Rogers' No. 19).—Bunch medium to large; berry large, sweet and rich; vigorous and productive; this is also one of the earliest and best of the Rogers' varieties.

Martha.—Bunches and berries of medium size; greenish white, with a thin bloom; flesh tender, with very little pulp, juicy, sweet and rich; hardy and productive; ripens with Concord, of which it is a seedling.

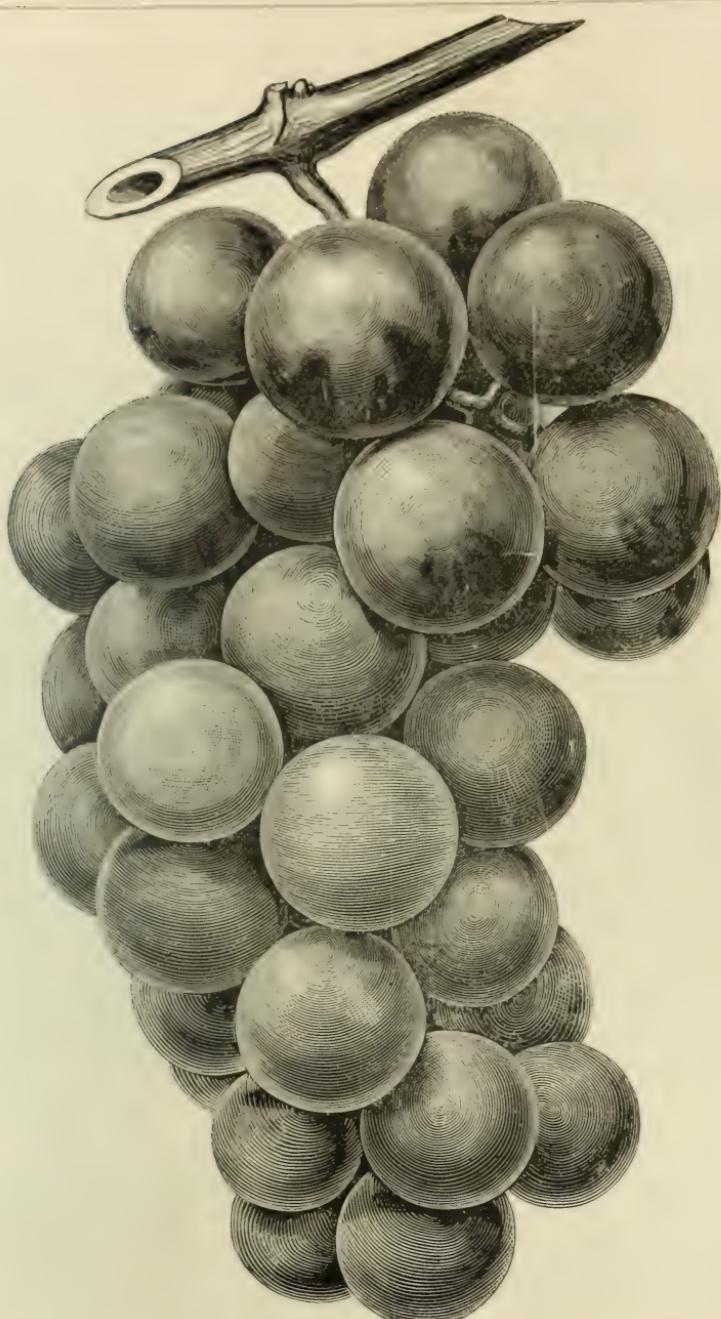
Moore's Diamond (New).—Raised by Mr. Jacob Moore, the originator of the popular "Brighton" grape, who considers this the finest and best of the collection. It is a pure native, being a cross between the Concord and Iona.



MOORE'S DIAMOND. ($\frac{1}{4}$ th size.)

parent when held to the light. Berry about the size of the Concord, and adheres firmly to the stem. It ripens early, usually from August 25th to September 10th, in the latitude of Rochester, N. Y. Price of vines, 1 year, \$1.50; 2 years, \$2.00 each.

Moore's Early.—A comparatively new grape raised from seed by John B. Moore, Concord, Mass. It is described as follows: Bunch large; berry round (as large as the Wilder or Rogers' No. 4); color black, with a heavy blue bloom; quality equal to the Concord; vine exceedingly hardy; has never been covered in winter, and has been exposed to a temperature of more than twenty degrees below zero, without injury to it; has been entirely exempt from mildew or disease. Its earliness makes it desirable for an early crop, and more particularly adapts it to New England and the northern portion of the United States, maturing as it does two weeks before the Concord. It is being largely planted now in this vicinity, both in garden and vineyard, and is giving the best of satisfaction for a very early and hardy grape. (*See illustration.*)



MOORE'S EARLY.

Niagara (New).—Vine remarkably hardy, and an unusually strong grower:



NIAGARA, ($\frac{1}{4}$ th size).

bunches very large and compact, sometimes shouldered; berries large, or larger than the Concord, mostly round; light greenish white, semi-transparent, slightly ambered in the sun; skin thin but tough, and does not crack; quality good; has a flavor and aroma peculiar to itself, much liked by most people; very little pulp, melting and sweet to the center. 1 year, 50 cents; 2 years, 75 cents.

Salem (Rogers' No. 53).—A hybrid between a native and Black Hamburg; berries large, Catawba color; thin skin, free from hard pulp; very sweet and sprightly.

Vergennes (New).—Very productive; clusters large, berries large, holding firmly to the stem; color, light amber; flavor rich and delicious; flesh meaty and tender; an excellent late keeper. 50 cents.

Wilder (Rogers' No. 4).—Bunch and berry very large; round; flesh tolera-

bly tender; sprightly, sweet and agreeable; one of the best of Rogers' Hybrids, ripening quite early.

Worden.—A splendid large grape of the Concord type, but earlier, larger in bunch and berry, and of decidedly better quality; vine hardier than that old stand-by and everyway as healthy. Having been grown and fruited several years by the leading horticulturists in this vicinity, and taken a high rank among the hardy grapes exhibited at our Horticultural Society's Annual Exhibition, we can recommend it in perfect confidence to our customers.

Wyoming Red (New).—An early, light red grape, with iron-clad vine and foliage; always yielding enormous crops; it ripens with Delaware, which it resembles in appearance, though larger in bunch and berry, but pulpy with fox odor, yet sweet and good. 50 cents.

"Fine fruits are the flower of all the products of the earth—blessings designed to please the eye and gratify the taste—to multiply our comforts and elevate our social and moral condition. The culture of fruits indicates refinement. Their use as food tends to a healthy and refined temperament, both of body and mind; hence they should be esteemed necessities rather than luxuries. It is, therefore, our duty to improve and increase these bounties to their utmost extent."

CURRANTS.

Ripe just before raspberries are gone, and continuing in prime order for several weeks, there is no more useful fruit than the currant, and it is among the easiest to cultivate.

Plant in rows six feet apart and three to four feet apart in the rows, if practicable. Light and air will do as much to enhance the value of currant bushes as with other plants. Keep the ground mellow, free from weeds, and in a good state of fertility, and prune freely every Spring. Should the currant worm appear, dust a little white hellebore powder, from a small, coarse bag, over the bushes when the leaves are damp. In some instances it may be necessary to repeat this process, but the trouble and expense of exterminating the worms is trifling, if the powder is applied as soon as the worms appear.

Prices, 1-year old, \$1.00 per dozen; 2-year old, \$1.50 per dozen.

Fay's Prolific.—Has now been cultivated for some years alongside of all the

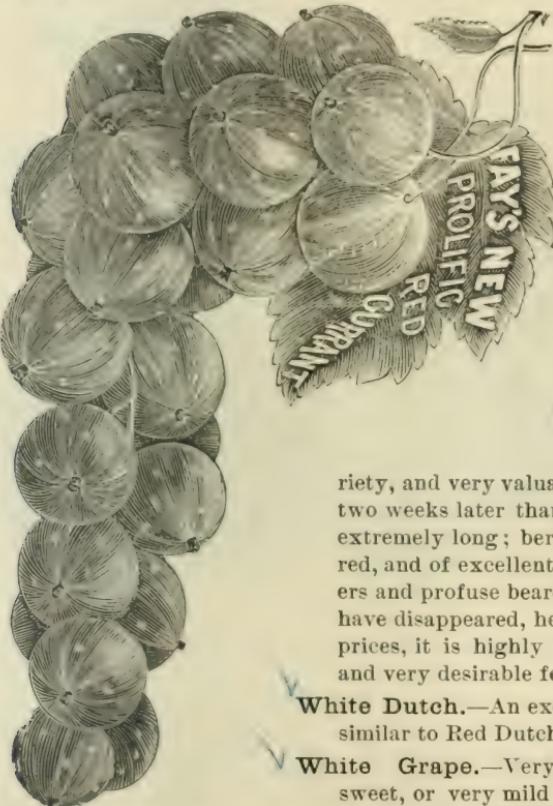
best and most popular old varieties, and has sustained all claims that were made for it by the originator, which were as large as cherry, berries uniform, with larger stems, and far more productive; 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

Red Dutch.—The old, well-known currant of the garden; berries small but of best quality, and produced in the greatest abundance.

Victoria.—A splendid variety, and very valuable, ripening as it does some two weeks later than others described; bunches extremely long; berries of medium size, brilliant red, and of excellent quality; bushes good growers and profuse bearers; as it ripens when others have disappeared, hence the fruit selling at high prices, it is highly profitable in many sections and very desirable for the home garden.

White Dutch.—An excellent and well known sort, similar to Red Dutch except in color.

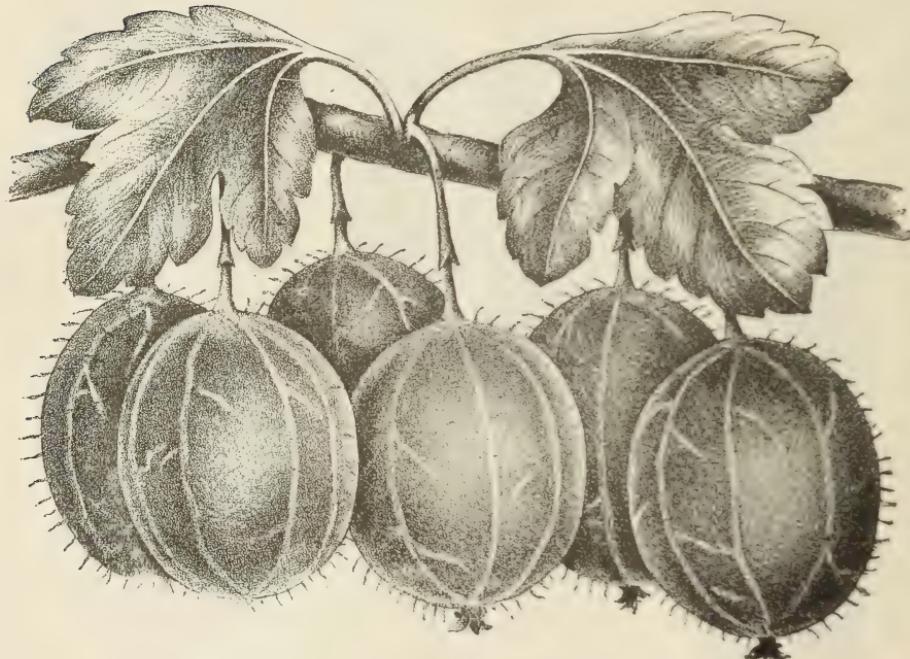
White Grape.—Very large; yellowish white; sweet, or very mild acid; excellent quality and valuable for the table; the finest of the white sorts; very distinct from White Dutch, having a low, spreading habit, and dark green foliage; very productive.



Black Naples.—The best well-known black variety. All the black kinds are much prized for making jellies and jams, and are highly profitable for market growing in some sections.

Versailles or Cherry.—The most popular and uniformly the largest of all red currants. Bunches large, berries very large, bright, sparkling crimson, beautiful, very acid. Bushes of rugged, vigorous growth and quite productive. The two are so very much alike that one description answers for both. While there may be a slight difference in form of bunch, the character of the fruit is so nearly identical that but few horticulturists claim a difference in the varieties.

GOOSEBERRIES.



INDUSTRY GOOSEBERRY.

This fruit so popular, large, handsome and delicious in Europe, is beginning to receive a little of the attention in America that it deserves. Like the currant (to which it is closely allied) the gooseberry is a gross feeder and delights in a deep, rich soil. Its greatest enemy is "mildew," which, however, is generally avoided by planting in partial shade and by thorough mulching. The currant worm is even more destructive to the gooseberry than to the currant; and should it appear, treat it as recommended for currants.

Price 15 cents each, \$1.50 per dozen, except as noted.

Downing.—Fruit very large, pale green, and of excellent quality, both for cooking and table use. Bushes stocky, vigorous, hardy, very prolific and nearly free from mildew, but densely clothed with large, sharp spines.



DOWNING.

Smith's Improved.—Large, pale yellow and excellent quality. Bushes of spreading growth, vigorous, and so exceedingly prolific as to require a frequent and liberal use of fertilizers to enable it to maintain its vigorous growth. Almost free from mildew.

Houghton.—The old, well-known sort, small, pale red, sweet and good. Bushes vigorous, productive and reliable.

Industry.—Very large, dark cherry color, with numerous hairs and of delicious quality. Ellwanger & Barry, the introducers, state they believe it will "revolutionize Gooseberry Cul-

ture in this country;" and describe it as unequalled for size, flavor, productiveness and vigorous growth. It is of foreign origin, and the only thing to fear is its inability to endure the climate of this country. The introducers have fruited it several years, it proving with them "an immense yielder and showing no signs of mildew." Our experience with it here hardly coincides with theirs and we hesitated about putting it on our revised list. In doing so we advise a limited trial till further tests prove its value. Strong plants, 35 cents each; \$3.50 per dozen. (*See illustration.*)

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT.

This deserves to be ranked in about the same manner as the best early fruits in the garden. It affords the earliest material for pies and tarts, continues long in use and is valuable for canning. Make the soil very rich and deep before planting.

Price, 25 cents each, extra large clumps, 50 cents.

VARIETIES.

Myatt's Linnæus.—This is the variety mostly grown by market gardeners, it being very early, very productive and of an excellent spicy flavor; being the sweetest of any in cultivation, and for family use it is indispensable.

Myatt's Victoria.—Later than the above, very large and very productive; the best late rhubarb in cultivation. It is claimed by some to be as early as the Linnaeus, but not so in my experience.

"Good fruit and good gardens add to the comfort and health, not only for your own family, but, in many cases, that of others."



The modes of cultivation of this delicious fruit differ widely, and the different modes have all of them their advocates. Our experience is not unlike many others in the manner we cultivate them, and we have never failed in obtaining good crops, which we attribute:

1st. To a careful selection of the varieties best adapted to the locality, and obtaining pure plants of the best quality.

2nd. A thorough preparation of the soil by deep plowing. Subsoiling will pay a heavy return on the cost.

3rd. Liberal manuring before setting the plants, and a generous application of wood ashes to the plants at different times after setting them.

4th. Stir the ground frequently and keep clear of weeds by all means.

5th. Give winter protection by covering, just after the ground freezes, with straw, hay or other coarse litter, to prevent the sudden freezing and thawing which injures the fruit germ that is formed in the fall—being careful not to cover too deep; just enough to shield the plants well is sufficient. Remove the covering carefully in the spring and let it lie as a mulch between the rows until after the fruit is gathered, then clear off entirely and give good cultivation the rest of the season.

TIME AND METHOD OF PLANTING.

We give a decided preference to the months of April and May for planting strawberries and confine our transplanting and sales to those months. Potted plants can be set in August and September with safety, which we can furnish to order with short notice.

For hill culture, plant in beds four feet wide, with alleys two feet wide between them. Plant in each bed three rows of plants fifteen inches apart, and the plants the same distance apart in the row. For the matted-row system, plant in rows three feet apart, and the plants a foot apart in the rows. If a horse cultivator is to be used, plant the rows four to five feet apart. In planting take but few plants from the basket or package at a time, and expose as little as possible to wind or sun. Never plant on a windy day, and never plant in freezing weather. Do not plant deep, but press the earth very firmly about the roots.

The following illustrations show the right and also the wrong way of planting. A large proportion of the loss attending the transplanting of Strawberries, is owing to a failure to follow these directions.



PLANTED TOO DEEP.



PLANTED TOO SHALLOW.



ROOTS TOO CRAMPED.



PLANTED RIGHT.

PRICE LIST.

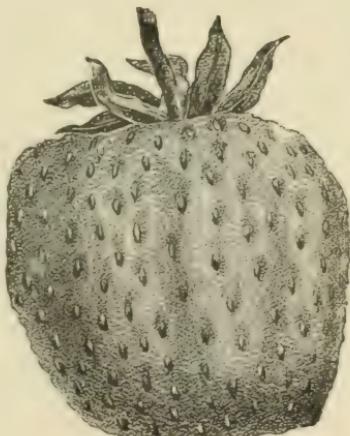
Strong Plants, 25 cents per dozen; \$1.00 per 100; \$1.50 per 200; \$5.00 per 1,000; unless otherwise noted.

VARIETIES.

Those marked *P* are Pistillate varieties, and must have some of the other perfect flowering kinds planted near to them for fertilization.

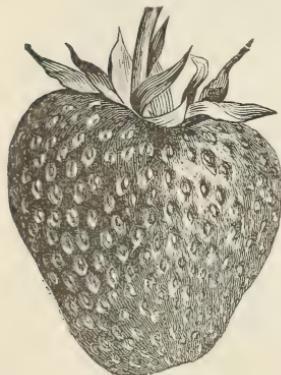
Crescent Seedling (*P*).—A light slender plant of healthy, rapid growth; it makes runners almost too freely, and unless care is taken, the plants crowd so thickly together as to produce small, inferior fruit; well grown, the berries are of medium size, bright scarlet color, and fair quality; has been aptly called "the lazy man's berry," as it is always sure to produce fruit even when all cultivation is neglected.

Bubach (*P*).—Strong, rampant grower,



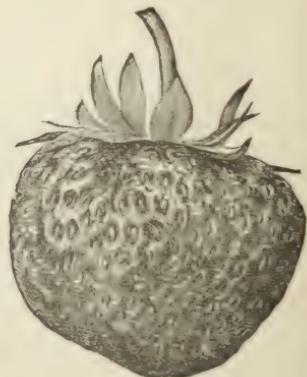
BUBACH.

like the Crescent, only making plants and foliage of twice the size; healthy and free from rust; *very productive* of large, bright scarlet berries, rather soft, and of fair quality; ripens early, and succeeds either on light or heavy soil; promises to be a valuable market variety.



MAY KING.

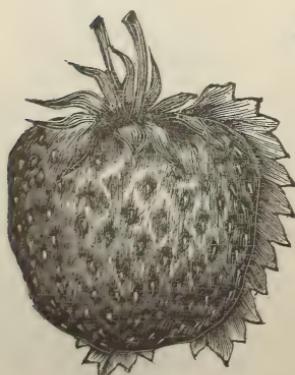
May King.—A healthy plant, free runner, and moderately productive of bright scarlet berries; perfect form, fine quality, and *one of the earliest to ripen*. It is not inclined to run small after the first picking, as does the Crescent and some other extra early varieties.



HAMPDEN.

Hampden (P).—Originated in Springfield, Mass., in 1883, and at horticultural exhibitions of 1886, 1887, and 1888 received more premiums than any other new variety. Plant only moderately vigorous, very productive, fruit of medium to large size, fine uniform shape, bright scarlet color, fine texture and good quality, and,

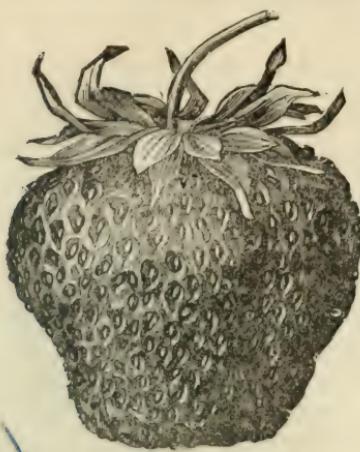
being one of the earliest to ripen, it promises to be of great value either for home use or for market. 50 cents per dozen; \$2 per 100.



CHARLES DOWNING.

Charles Downing.—One of the old standard sorts. Moderately productive of medium-sized berries, pale scarlet color, often almost white on the shady side, pleasant, sweet flavor that is very pleasing to most tastes. It is a general family favorite and commands high prices in all our markets.

Wilson's Albany.—Very productive, medium sized berries, dark glossy red in color, quite acid till fully ripe, when it has a rich, sprightly flavor not found in many varieties; one of the best for transportation to distant markets.



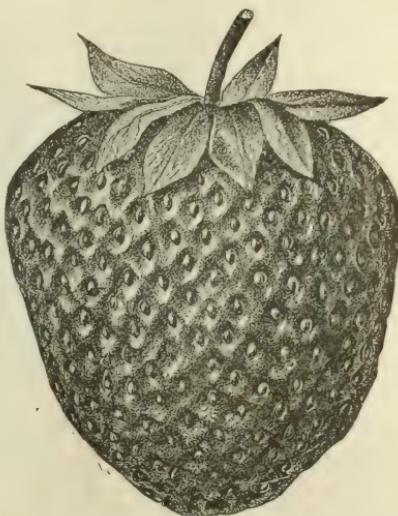
SHARPLESS.

Jessie.—Recently introduced from Wisconsin; plant a strong, robust grower, similar to Sharpless; long stout fruit stalks hold the fruit well up from the ground; berries of largest size, medium to dark red color all the way through; firm and solid and of most excellent quality; very few small berries and none of the largest ones, of irregular shape; it will rank No. 1 for the family garden. 50 cents per dozen; \$2.00 per 100.



JEWELL.

Sharpless.—One of the strong growing sort and always healthy; moderately productive; fruit large to very large, sometimes very irregular in shape, and inclined to be green at the tip; it is of good flavor, and is largely planted by those who want large berries; in deep, rich garden soil, and carefully cultivated in hills. Some enormous berries of this variety have been grown, and it finds a place in every choice collection.



JESSIE.

Miner.—A reliable standard sort, either for family use or for market; healthy, vigorous plant, productive of medium to large berries, somewhat resembling the Downing, only a little darker in color, larger, with the surface of many of the berries somewhat corrugated. It is of pleasant, sub-acid flavor, but is quite soft, and will not bear transportation to any very distant market; but for the home garden, or near-by market, it is sure to give satisfaction.

Jewell (P).—A native of Connecticut; makes so few runners that it is hard to

propagate it, yet when we do get plants planted in rich, deep soil and given the highest culture, they make wondrous big hills and produce *enormous crops of very large berries*, of deep, glossy, scarlet color, that make a most attractive appearance on the table or in the market; is of little value on light, sandy soil. 50 cents per dozen; \$2 per 100.

MULBERRIES.

Downing's Ever-bearing.—The beauty of this as a lawn or shade tree is quite

enough to commend it; and it also yields an abundant supply of its large refreshing berries for nearly three months in the year. The *Rural New Yorker* says:

"Has everybody a Mulberry tree planted in his door yard? If not, let not another year pass without planting one. Bear in mind also the Downing Ever-bearing Mulberry—it bears all the time except during winter; and it begins bearing when no taller than a one-year-old boy; at least, that is the case with mine."

The REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER says: "I regard it as an indispensable addition to every fruit garden; and I speak what I think when I say

DOWNING'S EVER-BEARING MULBERRY.

I had rather have one tree of Downing's Ever-bearing Mulberry than a bed of strawberries."

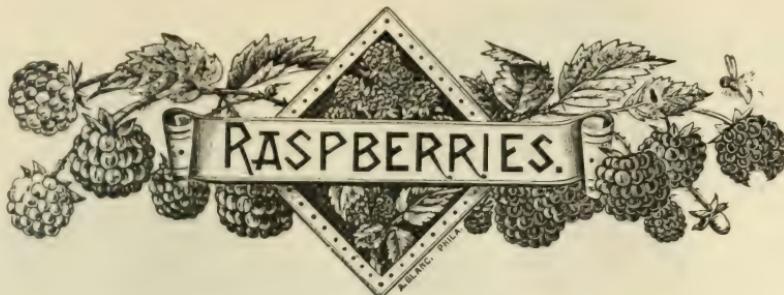
Price, 75 cents to \$1.00.

"Of all the varied productions of the soil, fruits, in their almost endless variety, are the only portion of our food which Nature furnishes ready for our immediate use; and by this we are admonished that fruit should form a large portion of our daily nourishment."

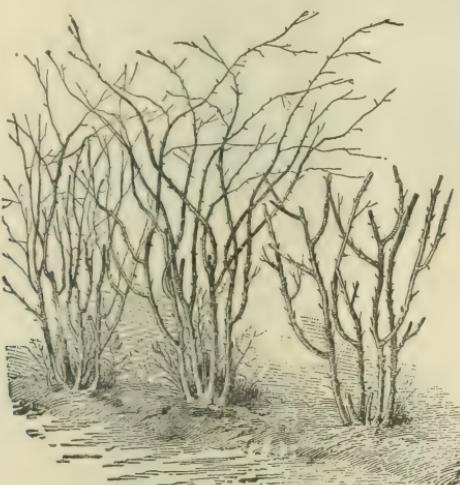
"What wondrous life is this I lead.
Ripe apples drop about my head;
The luscious clusters of the vine
Upon my mouth do crush their wine;
The nectarine and curious peach
Into my hands themselves do reach."—*Marvell.*

"While you enjoy life erect your own monument. Have an orchard, and when your children, and children's children, or the stranger, shall rest beneath its shade, and eat the fruit thereof, your name will be spoken with praise."





Before the later varieties of strawberries are gone, this very valuable fruit comes into bearing, and with blackberries following immediately after, makes a succession of small fruits through the season, or until peaches, pears and apples are abundant.



METHOD OF PRUNING, The second year after planting and thereafter.

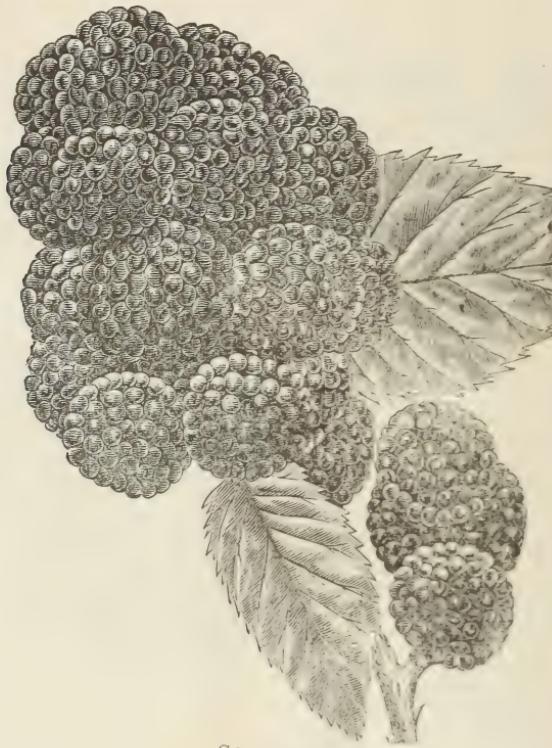
appear, leaving only four or five of the strongest canes in each hill. We offer only a few varieties, which we consider are the very best of their class.

BLACK CAP VARIETIES.

Of the Black Caps we offer the following, mostly new varieties, which are without doubt the best in cultivation. These varieties do not "sucker," but propagate from the tips by layering in the fall.

Plant on good soil, manure freely; ashes and ground bone are excellent; cultivate well or mulch heavily. Plant in rows seven feet apart, and three to four feet in row. Pinch off canes when three feet high, and prune off laterals the following Spring, within twelve or eighteen inches of the cane. Cut out old wood in the Spring each year. The second year after planting they will require quite a heavy pruning so as to make the bushes self supporting as well as ensuring larger and better fruit. We furnish an illustration showing how this work should be done.

As the red varieties throw up numerous suckers, these should be removed with a hoe as they



SOUHEGAN.



CUTHBERT.

Souhegan.—The standard for earliness, hardiness, and productiveness. Fruit jet black, rich, and sweet. Valuable for family use or market. Entirely superseding the old Doolittle. 75 cents per dozen; \$3 per 100. (*See illustration.*)



SPRINGFIELD.

hardy, not being injured in the least by the extremes of cold that have visited us for the past five winters. It is claimed to be *Iron clad in hardness*. *Very productive of extra large jet black berries of superior quality, and ripening early.* \$1.00 per dozen; \$5.00 per 100.

Springfield (Thornless.)—Plant a healthy, moderately vigorous grower, with slender willowy branches, *entirely free from thorns*; fruit of large size, jet black, very rich and sweet, and ripens *extremely early*, and with high culture is *very productive*. Valuable for the family garden, and, as it ripens so early, it sells for high prices in the market. \$1.00 per dozen; \$5.00 per 100.

Carman.—In plant growth it resembles the Souhegan more than any other, although it does not branch quite as freely, and has not so many sharp spines.

Vigorous, healthy and

RED VARIETIES.

Price, 75c. per dozen; \$1.00 for 25; \$3.00 per 100.

Cuthbert.—*The best and most reliable Red Raspberry in cultivation.* Plant vigorous and hardy, very prolific; fruit very large; deep red color, delicious flavor, and firm. Should be planted by every one, whether they grow fruit for market or family use, as it is the best in all respects of any we have. *Season, medium to very late*, which is somewhat of an objection to its profitable culture in sections where only *early ripening* is required to make fruit culture profitable. (*See illustration.*)

Marlboro.—Moderately strong growing plant, except in some few sections it is a very poor grower, but it has been improving in this respect the past few years. *Productive of very large bright scarlet berries, that are very firm and solid, and extremely early, and on this account is very profitable.*

Turner.—A strong, healthy grower, hardy as an oak, very prolific, of general adaptability and ripens early. Berries of medium size, bright crimson, very sweet and rich, but lacking in firmness. It suckers very excessively—most so of all varieties. Desirable for the home garden.

Hansell.—The earliest red raspberry. Profitable on account of its extreme earliness, bright, attractive color and firmness. Canes rather small, but exceedingly hardy and productive. Berries of good size, bright crimson, good quality and firm. Upon strong soil the yield is very large.



MARLBORO.

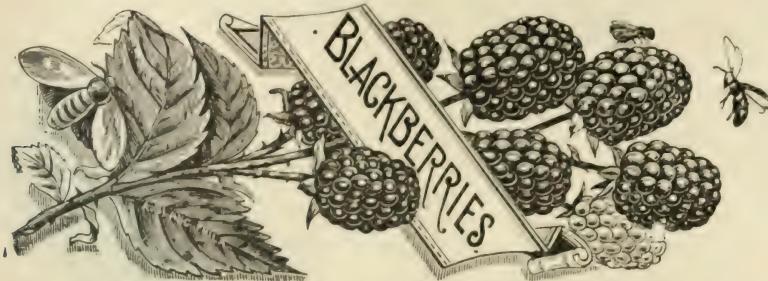


GOLDEN QUEEN.

YELLOW VARIETIES.

✓ **Golden Queen.**—A seedling or a "sport" from the Cuthbert, found growing in a field of that variety in 1882; equal to that noble berry in every respect of plant growth, vigor, hardiness, and productivity; *berries of largest size, of rich creamy yellow color, firm and solid, and of rich, sweet flavor, that make it one of those delicious family berries that all can enjoy.* It is becoming popular in the best markets as a fancy fruit. \$1.00 per dozen; \$5.00 per 100.

Caroline.—A seedling of Brinkle's Orange; plant a strong grower, somewhat willowy in habit, extremely hardy, and very productive of medium to large berries, of pale orange color, very rich, sprightly flavor that delights all lovers of really choice fruit; ripens early.



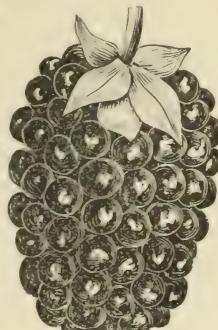
Blackberries are usually grown in rows, seven to eight feet apart, with plants two and one-half to three feet in the row, and allowed to grow so as to form a solid hedge row. They will grow and fruit well on land of moderate fertility; on very rich soil they are inclined to make too much wood growth. Careful thinning and close pruning of the canes in the same manner as described for raspberries will however insure plenty of fruit. Plant in the fall, or early spring.

Snyder.—The one great blackberry for market in the far North, as it is the most vigorous, hardiest, productive, and reliable of all; has never been known to winter-kill, even in the Northwest. Fruit of medium size and good quality; ripens medium to late. 75 cents per dozen; \$3 per 100.

Wachusett Thornless.—A grand berry for the family garden, especially at the North, as it is perfectly hardy; strong, vigorous canes, free from thorns; fruit of good size and fine flavor; ripens medium to late, and continues in bearing for a long time, often into Sept. Productive under high culture, but will not thrive on dry, thin soils, and with the slovenly culture so often given to the blackberry. 75 cents per dozen; \$3.00 per 100.



SNYDER.



WACHUSSETT.

Lucretia Dewberry.—The Lucretia, was discovered in West Virginia some years ago. The plant is perfectly hardy and healthy, and remarkably productive. The flowers are very large and showy. The fruit, which ripens with the Black Cap Raspberry, is often one and one-half inches long, by one inch diameter, soft, sweet and luscious throughout without any hard center or core. It is the best of the Blackberry family; as hardy as Snyder and productive as any. The berries are far larger and incomparably better than any Blackberry. As the Dewberry roots only from the tips, and does not sprout like blackberries, it will be much more desirable for garden culture and the trailing habit of the plant will render winter protection easily accomplished, in cold climates, where that precaution may be necessary. It may either be allowed to trail on the ground, or be trained to a trellis, wall, or over stumps, rockeries, etc. Its great profusion of large, showy white flowers in spring, followed by the clusters of beautiful fruit, together with its handsome, glossy foliage, render this an interesting plant at all seasons. It has proved very satisfactory wherever tried, and is recommended with the greatest confidence. Ripening as it does before any other blackberry, it must prove extremely valuable, especially at the North. \$1.00 per dozen; \$5.00 per 100.



LUCRETIA DEWBERRY.

"Horticulture is one pursuit of natural science in which all sexes and degrees of education and refinement unite. Nothing is too polished to see the beauty of flowers; nothing too rough to be capable of enjoying them. It attracts, delights all. It seems to be a common field, where every degree of taste and refinement may unite, and find opportunities for their gratification.—*Daniel Webster.*

"No real pleasure and comfort in rural life without good fruit and plenty of it!"

"Usually, the more care the more fruit."



GENERAL REMARKS.

In an intelligent community like ours where the people by industry and thrift are accumulating wealth in a greater or lesser degree, there is also a growing appreciation of well kept grounds, as is evinced by the many beautiful homes and attractive surroundings found in this rapidly growing municipality and its environs. Viewing it from our stand-point, there is no greater refining influence in nature than that imparted in the cultivation of the beautiful, in tree, shrub and flower. The hearts of the children are more closely bound to the pure and sweet ties of home, if that home is surrounded by trees and shrubbery and well kept flower beds. Contrast such a home with the one where the bare walls and the barren yard invite the searching rays of the Summer sun to scorch and almost blind, and the bleak winds of Winter to shriek and howl about the house, with no friendly trees to raise their arms in mute protection.

Aside from the pleasure of having fine trees, shrubs, vines and flowers in the grounds surrounding a home, few realize how much these add to the commercial value of a place. A purchaser having to decide between a house with bare and poorly kept grounds, and one surrounded by fine ornamentals, invariably chooses the latter at a marked advance in price, because he sees that he will at once enjoy what it would otherwise take some years to secure.

HOW TO PLANT.

Flower gardens and graveled walks are beautiful but expensive, and require constant labor to keep them in order. Grass and trees are always charming, and need but little care. In the laying out and planting of grounds, have regard to economy of labor. Let there be as few walks as possible; cut your flower beds (not many) in the turf, and don't make the lawn a checker-board of trees and shrubs. Mass them on boundary lines or in groups, leaving a broad expanse of green for the eye to rest on, and the mower to sweep freely over. If an unpleasant object is in sight, conceal it by planting free-growing trees; if there is a pretty view, leave an opening. While it is not well to have large trees near the house, there should be at least one by the sunny corner for Summer shade. Plant flowering shrubs and the smaller evergreen in circles or ovals, and twice as thick as they should stand when fully grown. This will make a show at once, and in two years or more you can take out one-half, leaving the rest to fill out the space, and obtaining a supply of finely rooted plants to set somewhere else. Keep the shrubs and trees cultivated or mulched the first two seasons, and then let the turf grow about them. Mow the grass frequently, and top-dress with fine manure every Fall and Winter.

Straggling growers like the Forsythia and Pyrus Japonica, should be repeatedly pinched back or clipped during the growing season, to produce a close, compact form. Weigelas and Deutzias should be pruned like currants, leaving the strong young wood to flower. Altheas, and some of the Spireas which bloom on the new shoots, may be pruned back each year to the old wood. A very beautiful hedge can be made by intermingling different Flowering Shrubs, and clipping, or allowing them to grow naturally.

DECIDUOUS ORNAMENTAL TREES.

Size suitable for street and lawn planting.

Price, \$1.00 to \$1.25 each, unless otherwise noted.

Trees of larger size at corresponding rates.

For \$10.00 we can furnish 12 trees of the \$1.00 grade, and give an excellent assortment of choice varieties.

VARIETIES.

Alder (Imperial Cut-Leaved).—A very striking and beautiful tree, with delicate and beautiful cut leaves; hardy and of vigorous growth; one of the finest cut-leaved trees in cultivation.

American White Ash.—A native tree of large size, rapid growth, and easy cultivation; leaves pinnate, pale green and handsome, changing in autumn to a rich mulberry tint; a very desirable tree either for the avenue or lawn.

Auralia Spinosa (Hercules' Club).—A small native tree, with large compound or pinnate leaves, the stems and pedicels being thickly covered with prickles; attractive and desirable for planting in a collection; 50 to 75c.

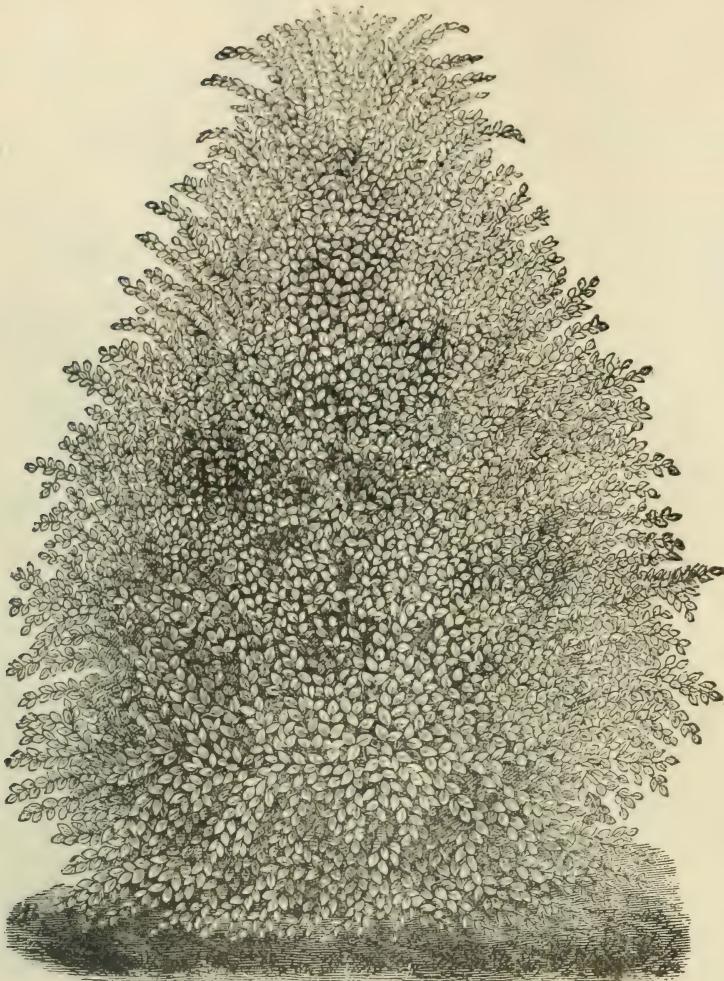
Beech (American).—A large, native tree, with smooth bark, horizontal spreading branches, and abundant coarsely-toothed foliage.

(Purple-Leaved).—Discovered in a German forest; an elegant, vigorous tree, growing 40 to 50 feet high; foliage deep purple, changing to crimson. Like all varieties of the beech, this is difficult to transplant, hence small trees three to four feet high are preferable; \$1.00 to \$2.00. (*See illustration.*)

(Weeping).—A native of Belgium; a fine, vigorous and beautiful tree, attaining a large size; though ungainly in appearance, when divested of its leaves, it is extremely graceful and effective when covered with its rich, luxuriant foliage; \$1.50 to \$2.00.

Birch (Cut-Leaved Weeping).—An elegant, erect tree, with slender, drooping branches and fine-cut leaves; extremely vigorous and hardy; a magnificent variety, and worthy of a place on every lawn. Mr. Scott, in his *Suburban Home Grounds*, says of it: "No engraving can do it justice; like the palm trees of the tropics, it must be seen in motion, swaying in the lightest breeze, its leaves trembling in the heated summer air, its white bark glistening through the bright foliage and sparkling in the sun, to enable us to form a true impression of its character." \$1.00 to \$1.50. (*See illustration, page 46.*)

(Purple-Leaved).—A variety possessing the vigorous habit of the species, and having rich, purple foliage.



PURPLE-LEAVED BEECH.

Black Walnut.—Our well-known Black Walnut, and one of the largest and most majestic trees of our forests, with beautiful pinnate foliage. 50c. to 75c.

Catalpa Speciosa.—A Western type of this fine flowering tree, which is decidedly more hardy, and finer in bloom, than the common kind. It is becoming very popular, and is largely planted at the West. 50c. to 75c.

Chestnut (American Sweet).—The well-known native sort; a stately tree, with broader leaves than the European, producing smaller fruit; when in full bloom, one of the handsomest trees. Small sized tree 50c. to 75c.



CUT-LEAVED WEEPING BIRCH.
(See Description, Page 44.)

Cherry (Double-Flowering).—A variety of the Heart Cherry, with pretty double flowers. 75c.

Coffee Tree (Kentucky).—A native tree of rapid upright growth, stiff, blunt shoots, and very rough bark, which presents a striking appearance in winter. It bears long racemes of greenish flowers, which are succeeded by large curved pods containing several round, hard polished seeds, from which the tree takes its common name. Its bipinnate leaves give it an ornamental appearance. 75c.

Dogwood (*Cornus Florida*).—A native tree of fine form and beautiful foliage, growing from 20 to 25 feet high, producing white flowers three inches in diameter, early in the spring, before the leaves appear. A very desirable tree. 50c. to 75c.

Elm (American White).—The noble, spreading, drooping tree of our own woods. One of the grandest and hardiest of park or street trees.

(Camperdown Weeping).—A vigorous grower, and forms one of the most picturesque drooping trees; leaves large, dark green and glossy, and cover the tree with a luxuriant mass of verdure; very desirable. \$1.25 to \$1.50.

Halesia (Snow Drop Tree).—A small native tree, with oblong, smoothish leaves, and numerous white, bell-shaped, drooping flowers. 50c. to 75c.

Hop Tree (Shrubby Trefoil).—A large shrub or small tree of rapid growth and robust habit; grown to a single stem it makes a pretty dwarf, round-headed tree; flowers in June in clusters, resembling hops. Interesting and ornamental. 50c. to 75c.

Horse Chestnut (White-flowering).—A very beautiful, well-known tree, with round, dense head, dark green foliage, and an abundance of showy flowers in early spring.

(Red-flowering).—Not so rapid or as fine a grower as the White; foliage of a deep green and blooms later, with showy red flowers.

Judas Tree, or Red Bud.—A very beautiful medium-sized native tree, of irregular round form, with heart-shaped leaves, glossy green above and grayish green beneath; the flowers appear early in Spring before the leaves, clothing the whole tree with a mass of purple. 50c. to 75c.

Kœlreuteria Paniculata.—From China. A hardy, small, round-headed tree, with fine lobed leaves and large panicles of showy golden yellow flowers, in the latter end of July; leaves change in autumn to a fine yellow; one of the most desirable trees, particularly valuable for its brilliant, golden blossoms, which are produced so late in the season when few, if any, trees are in bloom. 50c. to 75c.

Laburnum (Golden Chain).—Bears long, pendent racemes of yellow flowers in June; showy and beautiful. 50c. to 75c.

Larch (European).—An excellent, rapid growing pyramidal tree; also valuable for timber; small branches drooping; should be planted in the fall or very early in spring. 50c.

Linden (European).—A very fine pyramidal tree; with large leaves and fragrant flowers; only desirable on large grounds. Tree subject to borers.

Liquidamber (Sweet Gum Tree).—A native tree of medium size and broad, pyramidal form, and singular cork-like bark; the leaves are nearly star-shaped, aromatic, bright, glossy green in summer, changing to yellow, crimson and purple in autumn; a beautiful, clean tree at all times. 50c to 75c.

Magnolia.—One of the most beautiful species of flowering trees; being difficult to transplant, small trees two to three feet high are preferable.

(*Acuminata*) [Cucumber Tree].—A beautiful pyramidal-growing, native species growing to the height of sixty or seventy feet, with large glossy leaves; flowers yellow, tinted with bluish purple.

(*Conspicua*) [Chinese White].—Tree of medium size and shrub-like growth. Flowers are large, pure white, very numerous, and appear before the leaves. \$1.50 to \$2.00.

(*Speciosa*) [Showy Flowering Magnolia].—A good grower; tree generally round-headed and of fine form; flowers a little smaller and of a lighter color than those of *Soulangeana*, but being produced in wonderful profusion, this is one of the best varieties.

(*Soulangeana*) A Chinese variety, one of the finest of the species; growth vigorous and compact; flowers white, tinged with purple, very profuse bloomer, except that it blooms rather late; a most desirable tree for all planters. \$1.50 to \$2.00.

Maple (Acer).

(Ash-leaved) [*Negundo*.]—A fine, rapid growing variety, with handsome light green pinnated foliage and spreading head; very hardy.

(Norway).—A native of Europe; its large compact habit, broad deep green shining foliage, and its vigorous growth render it one of the most desirable species for streets, parks and lawns. Probably the best Maple in cultivation.

(Silver Leaved).—Of excellent rapid growth, and desirable for immediate effect; needs heavy cutting back to enable it to endure the ice storms and high winds.

(Sugar or Rock).—A very popular American tree, for its stately form and fine foliage, justly ranked among the very best, both for the lawn and avenue.

(Wier's Cut Leaved).—A silver Maple with remarkable and beautiful dissected foliage; of rapid growth; shoots slender and drooping, giving it a very graceful appearance; should be in every collection.

(Sycamore).—A large, noble variety, with spacious head and deep green foliage; a free grower, and very desirable as a shade tree.

(Schwedleri).—This new Maple is of the Norway type, the young growth being of the richest soft pink color, more beautiful and striking even than the purple beech. As it matures, the foliage is darker green than the Norway; a very distinct and valuable addition, and sure to become popular when known. Four feet, 75c.; five to six feet, \$1.00.



MAGNOLIA
SOULANGEANA.

(Reitenbachii).—Another and entirely distinct variety of the Norway Maple, having a purplish tint in its early growth, changing to a rich dark purple as the season advances, in marked contrast with the Schwedleri, making it very effective in August; a splendid acquisition to our hardy trees of large growth, every way suited for the lawn or street planting. Four to six feet, \$1.00.

Maiden Hair Tree (Gingko).—A native of Japan; a very remarkable and unique tree, at the same time one of the most beautiful. Its curious leaves resemble those of the Maiden Hair Fern, and hence its specific name; it has a straight trunk with a pyramidal head, is a rapid grower, and entirely free from insect predators; it is in all respects an exceedingly ornamental tree, and deserves a place on every lawn. Its difficult propagation and high price have hitherto prevented its general distribution, but it can now be had on reasonable terms, 75c. to \$1.50.

Mountain Ash (European).—A fine hardy tree; head dense and regular; covered from July till winter with large clusters of bright scarlet berries. 75c. to \$1.00.

(Oak-Leaved).—A hardy tree of fine habit; height and breadth from twenty to thirty feet; foliage simple and deeply lobed; A very fine lawn tree. 75c. to \$1.00.

Oak (Golden).—A new variety of great beauty; leaves green, heavily shaded with a rich gold yellow; a most striking and beautiful tree on the lawn, \$1.50.

(Purpurea).—New; an admirable contrast to the golden; leaves of a very dark, rich purple, presenting a very striking and beautiful appearance. \$1.50.

(Pyramidal Oak).—A singular and beautiful tree of upright growth, like the Lombardy Poplar.

Tulip Tree (White Wood).—Magnificent native tree, growing to a great height, with a shaft as straight and symmetrical as a chiseled column. The leaves are of a peculiar truncated form or two lobed, light green in summer, changing to a lovely yellow in autumn. It bears large, beautiful tulip-shaped flowers in great abundance. *Should be transplanted when quite small.* Valuable for its wood as well as for ornament. 50c. to 75c.

Willow (Rosemary-Leaved).—Budded five to seven feet from the ground, it makes a very handsome round-headed small tree; branches feathery, foliage silvery.

(American Weeping).—An American dwarf, slender branched species; grafted five or six feet high, it makes one of the most ornamental of small weeping trees.

(Kilmarnock Weeping).—An exceedingly graceful tree, with large, glossy leaves; very hardy.

(Laurel-Leaved).—This new shade tree which proves hardy at the seaside, grows very rapidly, and is justly popular with owners of new places; Remarkable for its deep-green polished foliage, exceeding any other in this climate, and producing a luxuriant effect. It flourishes in any good soil.

Virgilea Lutea (Yellow Wood).—One of the finest American trees. Of moderate growth, broadly rounded head, foliage compound like that of the *Robinia*, and of a light green color, turning to a warm yellow in autumn; flowers pea-shaped, white, sweet-scented, appearing in June in great profusion, in long drooping racemes covering the tree.

JAPAN MAPLES.

The Japan Maples are so distinct in size, foliage and growth that we place them in a group by themselves for convenience of reference. We do not carry these in stock, but can obtain them elsewhere, of the best quality, at short notice. They are an exceedingly beautiful and interesting class of trees, and have proved to be quite hardy. Their dwarf habit and handsome foliage fit them for a place on even the smallest lawn, either as single specimens or groups. Price, \$2.00 each; \$10.00 for six.

(*Acer Japonicum Aureum*) [Golden-Leaved Japan Maple].—A beautiful variety, with bright golden foliage, quite translucent.

(*Polymorphum*) [Variable Japan Maple].—This is the normal form or type of the varieties that follow; the growth is slow and shrubby; foliage small, deeply five lobed, but often assuming a variety of forms and color, and taking on a lovely dark crimson in autumn; a beautiful and valuable small-sized tree.

(*Atropurpureum*) [Dark Purple-Leaved Japan Maple].—Dwarf, shrubby growth; foliage dark purple and deeply cut; one of the most useful and ornamental of the Japan Maples.

(*Dissectum Atropurpureum*) [Cut-Leaved Purple Japan Maple].—Foliage of a beautiful rose color when young, changing to a deep purple as it grows older; the leaves are deeply and delicately cut, giving them an elegant fern-like appearance; the young growth is long, slender and pendulous, and of a deep crimson hue; it is of dwarf habit, and in all respects a most charming little tree.

(*Dissectum Rosea Pictis*) [Cut-Leaved Variegated Japan Maple].—Habit much like the preceding, but even more delicately formed; foliage deeply and finely cut, resembling lace work; young growth handsomely variegated with white, yellow, rose and green; a beautiful and delicate looking plant, but hardy.

(*Sanguineum*) [Blood-Leaved Japan Maple].—Dwarf, rounded form, with deeply lobed, serrated leaves, of a deep reddish crimson in June; a charming variety, and one of the best for general use.

“ Go thou! and, like an executioner,
Cut off the heads of too fast-growing sprays,
That look too lofty in our commonwealth;—
All must be even in our government.”—Shakspeare.

HARDY FLOWERING SHRUBS AND DWARF ORNAMENTAL TREES.

Plants of this class are of easy culture, thriving in almost any soil, and requiring but little attention, except in pruning the young shoots of the previous year's growth, which should be cut back every spring to keep them in the desired form, to maintain a continued young growth, on which the flowers are produced.

 Our Shrubs are unusually fine, and heavily rooted.

Price, 35 cents each; \$3.50 per dozen. Extra large, 50 cents each; \$4.50 per dozen; unless otherwise noted. Prices for large collections on application.

VARIETIES.

Almond (Double Flowering).—A well-known shrub, producing a profusion of small, deep blush, rose-shaped flowers, early in May.

(Double Flowering White).—Similar to above, flowers pure white.

Althea (Rose of Sharon).—The Altheas are fine, free growing shrubs and bloom profusely during the Autumn, when scarcely any other tree or shrub is in blossom.

(Double White);—handsome flowers, with deep purple centre.

(Double red).—A large double red, with deep purple markings; one of the best.



ALTHEA.

(*Totus Albus*).—Flowers single, large, pure white, very free flowering; distinct and fine.

Apple (Chinese Double Flowering).—Very showy and ornamental; flowering in May and June in clusters of beautiful double rose colored flowers. 75c.

Azalea, Mollis.—From Japan. The beauty of the hardy Azaleas during the early Spring can scarcely be overestimated; brilliant in color, profuse of blossoms, and in many cases redolent of a delicate and delicious fragrance. A new type, flowering earlier than the Ghent and in brilliance of colors and form of flowers approaching the superb but tender India varieties. A great acquisition. \$1 each.



AZALEAS.

Berberry (Purple-Leaved).—This beautiful shrub is one of the finest in the list; it is of regular symmetrical form; with rich violet purple leaves; a very distinct and striking color, and pretty yellow flowers; it is very attractive and makes lovely ornamental hedges.

Calycanthus Floridus (Sweet-scented Shrub).—The Calycanthus, or Alspice Bush, as it is often called, is a most desirable hardy shrub. The leaves are slightly fragrant, the bark and flowers exceedingly spicy. The plant makes a bush several feet in height, the leaves large, and the flowers abundant, and of a brownish or cinnamon color.

Cornus Mascula (Cornelian Cherry).—A small tree, native of Europe, producing clusters of bright yellow flowers early in spring, before the leaves, and bearing fruit about the size of a small acorn, of a beautiful, bright, shining color, in September, and which remains a long time on the tree.

(Mascula Variegata) [Variegated Cornelian Cherry].—Differs only from the preceding in having the foliage beautifully variegated with white; one of the prettiest variegated shrubs in cultivation. 50 cents.

(Sanguinia) [Red-Branched Dogwood].—A remarkably showy shrub, the wood being bright crimson in winter. The foliage, flowers and berries are very neat. An excellent and popular shrub.

(Elegantissima Variegata).—One of the finest variegated shrubs, of rapid growth; the leaves are broadly margined with white, while some are entirely white. 50 to 75 cents.

(Siberica) [Red Siberian Dogwood].—A rare and remarkable variety with silver margined foliage and bright red bark in winter. This and *sanguinea* make a very effective contrast when planted together. It is a shrub destined to rank high in popular estimation as soon as known. 50 to 75 cents.

Deutzia.—We can highly recommend the Deutzias for hardiness, good habits, the great profusion in which they produce their flowers, and in every respect as



DEUTZIA CRENATA DOUBLE.



CALYCANTHUS.

being the most desirable hardy shrubs in cultivation. The flowers are in racemes from four to six inches in length.

(*Gracilis*).—Height, two feet; regular and compact form; very bushy; a charming shrub, introduced from Japan by Dr. Siebold; flowers pure white; blooms profusely, very hardy and desirable.

(*Crenata Double*).—A compact growing hardy shrub, introduced from Japan by Mr. Fortune, producing in great profusion, racemes of double white flowers shaded with rose. (*See illustration.*)

(*Seabra*).—Similar growth and habit to above; flowers pure white, hardy and fine.

(*Candidissima*) [Double white flowering].—One of the finest shrubs, producing snow white flowers of great beauty, and valuable for bouquets and baskets.

Exochorda Grandiflora.—From north China. A fine shrub of vigorous habit and with light colored foliage and wood, producing large white flowers in May. Difficult to propagate and always scarce. 50c. to 75c.

Euonymus (Strawberry Tree).—Foliage deep green and showy; its chief beauty consists in its brilliant red berries in autumn and winter. 75c. to \$1.00 each.

Forsythia Viridissima (Golden Bell).—A rapid growing shrub, of spreading habit, with luxuriant vivid green wood and leaves, and early, golden, bell-shaped flowers. Its effect is excellent.

(*Suspensa*).—Growth long, slender and drooping. Flowers bright yellow and abundant.

Hawthorn, English.—The Hawthorns are small, shapely trees, producing in spring masses of beautiful, small-sized flowers, followed by showy berries.

(*Double Scarlet*).—Flowers deep crimson with scarlet shade; very double, and considered larger than the double red; fine rich foliage. 50c. to 75c.

(*Double White*).—Has small, double white flowers. 50c. to 75c.

(*Paul's Double Scarlet*).—Flowers large, deep carmine, scarlet. Superior to any other variety. 75c. to \$1.00.

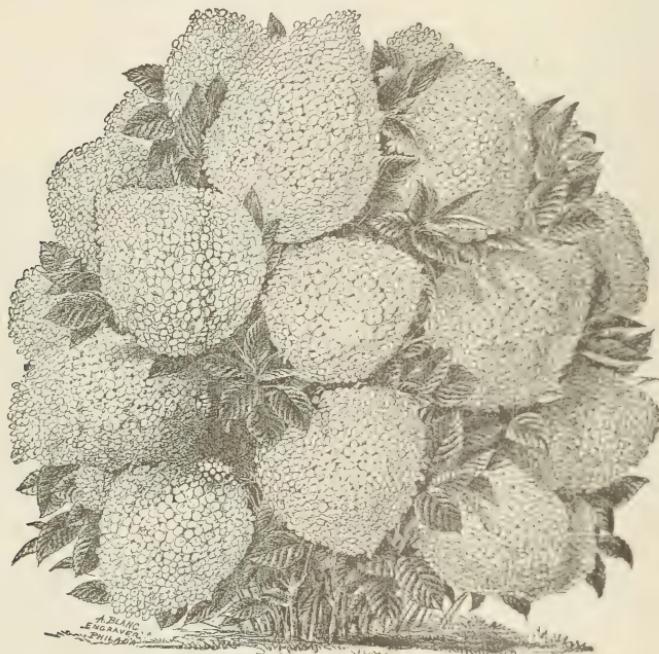


DEUTZIA GRACILIS.

Honeysuckle, Upright (Red Tartarian).—This shrub attains the height of 8 or 10 feet, and is covered with a profusion of pink flowers in May, which are succeeded by red berries. In foliage, flower or fruit, this is a desirable shrub, and thrives in almost any soil or situation.

(White Tartarian).—Similar to the above. Bears a profusion of delicate white flowers.

Elder, Golden.—The bright yellow of this shrub is the most effective of any in this color. A valuable plant for enlivening shrubberies. 50c. to 75c.



HYDRANGEA—PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA.

Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora.—This magnificent shrub is entitled to a place in every collection, because of its fine showy appearance, late season and long continued period of bloom, at a season when a few shrubs are in flower. It grows to a height and breadth of 4 or 5 feet, and its graceful drooping branches, covered in August and September, with large trusses of flowers, often 6 or 8 inches in diameter, pure white at first, changing as the cool nights come on to a purplish pink, produces a fine effect on the lawn, border or flower garden. The plants should be cut back every spring at least one-half of the last season's growth, as the flowers are borne on new wood and are much finer when the plants are treated in this way. We imported it from France in 1873, and it has endured every winter since without protection. Of different sizes, 25, 35, 50 and 75c. each.

Spirea.—The Spireas are a charming class of plants, combining the best qualities of the flowering shrub, and are useful during the whole summer for the making of bouquets, blooming from early spring to mid-summer; they are of the easiest culture, as they will thrive in any soil.



SPIRÆA CRATEGIFOLIA.

(*Crategifolia*).—This is the most beautiful of the Spireas; it is of a semi-dwarf habit, and has a beautiful foliage, and when in bloom is covered with one mass of white flowers drooping to the ground. We were the first to introduce this variety in this vicinity, and it increases rapidly in favor as it is becoming known.

(*Spiræa Prunifolia*).—A beautiful, hardy shrub that blooms in May; the flowers are about half an inch in diameter, double, and pure white, often covering the entire branch; when in bloom, a single branch may be bent so as to form a very perfect natural wreath of pure white.

(*Thunbergii*) [*Thunberg's Spiræa*].—Of dwarf habit and rounded, graceful form; branches slender and somewhat drooping; foliage narrow and yellowish green, changing to a delicate purple in autumn; flowers small, white, appearing in early spring, it being the first Spirea to flower; highly esteemed on account of its neat, graceful habit.

(*Aurea*).—The golden-leaved Snowbell Spirea and one of the most ornamental shrubs; the color of its leaves makes a beautiful contrast among green foliage.

(*Callosa*).—Very striking foliage of a peculiar bronze tinge, producing large clusters of rose-colored flowers all summer; wood a little tender with us.

(*Callosa Alba*).—Very dwarf habit, with profusion of white blossoms during the summer and autumn.



SPIRÆA PRUNIFOLIA.

Syringa, or Mock Orange (Common Syringa).—A strong growing shrub, with yellowish - white, very fragrant blossoms in branches; deservedly popular; thriving well in any soil.



SYRINGA.

(Large-Flowering)—Flowers large, cup-shaped, pure waxy-white; not as fragrant as the above.

Lilac. — Well-known beautiful shrubs, indispensable in every collection. They flower in May.

(Common).—A very strong growing shrub, with purple flowers.

(Common White).—Similar to the preceding, with white flowers.

(Persian).—Very slender branches and deep bluish purple flowers.

(White Persian).—A fine sort; white flowers delicately tinged with rose color.

(Sanguinea).—Deep red; one of the Persian varieties; very handsome.

(Charles the Tenth).—A strong, rapid grower, with large shining leaves, and reddish purple flowers.

(Josikaea) [Josika's or Chionanthus-Leaved Lilac].—From Transylvania.—A fine, distinct species, of tree-like growth, with dark, shining leaves and purple flowers in June, after the other Lilacs have done flowering. Esteemed particularly for its fine habit and foliage.

Kalmia Latifolia.—One of the best native plants. In addition to the beauty of its delicate flowers, its clean, glossy foliage is beyond comparison: the best evergreen known in our climate. It deserves extensive cultivation. Small plants 25 to 50 cents.

Purple Fringe (Smoked Tree) [Rhus Cotinus].—A very much admired and conspicuous shrub or small tree, with spreading habit, so as to require considerable space; covered in mid-summer with a profusion of dusky, fringe-like flowers, desirable for its striking peculiarity of flowering. This shrub may be better known to many of our customers under such names as Smoke, or Mist Tree.

Purple-Leaved Filbert.—A very conspicuous shrub, with large, dark, purple leaves; distinct and fine. 50 to 75 cents.

Prunus Pissardii.—In Europe this is pronounced the coming Ornamental Tree or Shrub. The wood and leaf are of a rich, peculiarly vivid dark purple, holding the color well through the entire season, and in this respect superior to Purple-leaved Birch, or any purple-leaved tree we have. It also produces a black fruit of ornamental appearance, early in the season. 75c.

(*Triloba*) [Double Flowering Plum].—A highly interesting and desirable addition to hardy shrubs, flowers semi-double, of a delicate pink, upwards of an inch in diameter, thickly set on the long slender branches; native of China; hardy. 50 to 75 cents.

Pyrus Japonica.—This is one of the most beautiful of our hardy flowering shrubs, having a profusion of bright scarlet flowers in early spring. It makes a splendid lawn plant, and is also very showy to plant in a front line of Shrubbery. The flowers are produced before the foliage, and make a gorgeous display. To those who may be desirous of obtaining a plant for a hedge, we can recommend the *Pyrus* most highly. The plant is naturally of rather compact habit, and not only gives us a hedge with beautiful foliage, but one of flowers also.



WEIGELA.

Weigela.—The Weigelas are all well worthy a place in every collection; they blossom in June and July. The flowers are produced in so great profusion as to almost entirely hide the foliage. They are very desirable for the border, or for grouping, and also as specimen plants for the lawn.

(*Amabalisa*).—An exquisite, strong growing shrub, with beautiful pink blossoms, which it produces at intervals through the whole summer; grown as a small tree it is very handsome.

(*Desboisi*).—A beautiful variety, with deep, rose-colored flowers, resembling *Rosea*, but much darker. One of the darkest and best.

(*Rosea*).—This is one of the most charming shrubs in cultivation; it cannot be too highly recommended; the flowers are large and of a deep rose color; they are borne in such profusion that the whole plant appears a mass of lovely bloom.

(Van Houtii).—Exterior of the flower bright rose color, with a large silvery white spot on each pedal; interior lilac. Habit of *W. Rosea*; very fine.

(*Nana Variegata*, or *Variegated Leaved Weigela*). — Foliage deeply margined with clear creamy white, the edges tinged with pink, which is very distinctly defined. The flower in form and size, resembles the old *Weigela Rosea*, but the color is a lighter shade of pink. The shrub is of a dwarf-spreading habit, growing to a height and breadth of two to three feet; and when kept closely cut back, so as to produce a dense mass of a young growth of wood, it makes a very fine and showy effect on the lawn or border, and especially when brought in contrast with other variegated or dark foliated shrubs. It has not proved entirely hardy in this vicinity.

Viburnum Plicatum.—From North China. Of moderate growth; handsome, plicated leaves, globular heads of pure white neutral flowers, early in June. It surpasses the common variety in several respects. Its habit is better, foliage much handsomer, flowers whiter and more delicate. One of the most valuable flowering shrubs, 50 to 75 cents.



SNOWBALL.

row, fringe-like petals; blossoms in May or June. A superb lawn tree.

White Fringe (*Chionanthus Virginica*).—A small native tree or shrub, of roundish form, with large glossy leaves and drooping racemes of pure white flowers, having narrow,

“Endeavor” to surround your dwellings with twining vines or graceful plants; for there is no spot on earth so rude as not to be refined by their presence, and none so adorned as not to be graced by their beauty and fragrance.”



VIBURNUMPLICATUM.

EVERGREEN TREES.

The leading and hardy varieties of this class of trees are too well known to require any more definite description than is here given.

They are used for general cultivation, being peculiarly adapted for planting singly, or in groups among deciduous trees, to relieve the monotony of the bare landscape in winter, and are also much used as hedges or screens for protecting orchards or residences, in exposed situations, against high winds.

VARIETIES.

Arborvitæ—American—Grows vigorously, with flat, light green golden foliage; one of the finest plants for ornamental hedges and screens in cultivation; bears pruning well. Selected, 12 to 18 inches, 15 cents; two feet, 20 cents; three feet, 30 cents; four feet, 40 cents; five to six feet, 50 cents. Price per 100 on application.

(*Globosa*) [Globe].—A dense round-headed dwarf, with light green foliage; grows very symmetrical; is considered the finest of its class and a very popular variety. 50 to 75 cents each.

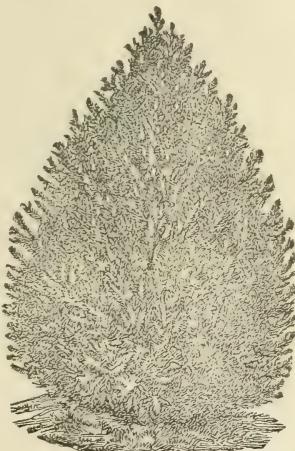
(*Hoveyi*) [Hovey's].—Form compact and globular, with bright golden foliage producing a fine effect. Dwarf, 50 to 75 cents.

(*Pyramidalis*) [Pyramidal Arbor Vitæ].—Very erect, compact, dense form; foliage of a rich dark green color. Tree very hardy, and valuable for decorating cemetery lots, in lieu of the Irish Juniper, which it resembles, and than which, it is much hardier; very desirable. Three to four feet, 50 to 75 cents.

(Siberian).—Perhaps the finest of this family, being perfectly hardy, and maintains its true color better than any other variety through the winter, and is very well adapted for single specimens on lawns, and makes a beautiful, low, evergreen hedge, as it is a dwarfish grower, and very compact. One foot, 30 cents; two feet, 50 cents; three feet, 75 cents.

(Tom Thumb).—A dwarf variety of the Am. Arbor Vitæ. It is remarkable for its slow growth and compact, symmetrical habit. Valuable for the decoration of gardens, lawns or cemeteries, where large trees may not be admissible. Will be found useful for small evergreen hedges.

Pine, Austrian (*Pinus Austriaca*).—A perfectly hardy, dark green, strong-growing variety; a most valuable kind, especially in exposed places, for shelter. Selected, two feet, 30 cents; three feet, 50 cents; four feet, 75 cents each.



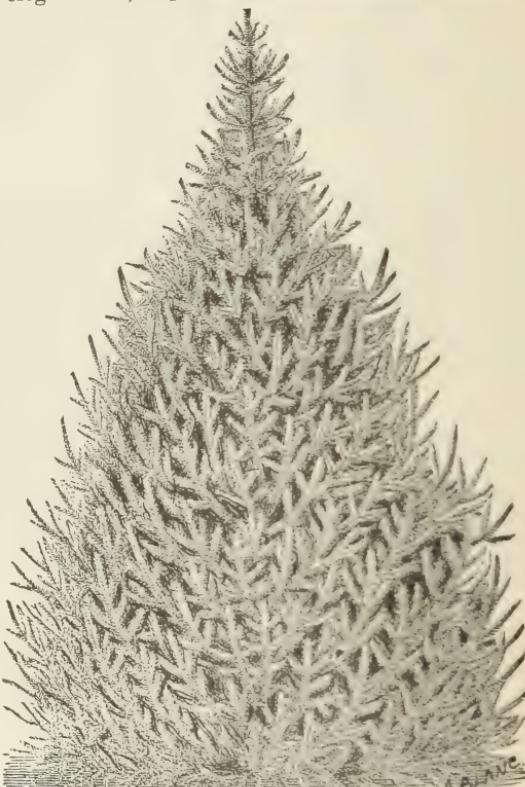
SIBERIAN ARBOR VITÆ.

(Scotch).—A fine, robust, rapidly growing tree, with stout, erect shoots and silver green foliage. 50 to 75 cents.

(White).—The most ornamental of all our native pines; foliage light, delicate or silvery green; flourishes in the poorest soils. 50 cents.

Spruce, Norway.—A lofty, elegant tree, of perfect pyramidal habit, remarkably elegant and rich, and as it acquires age, has fine graceful, pendulous branches; is exceedingly picturesquely and beautiful; very popular, and deservedly so, and should be largely planted. One of the best evergreens for hedges. Selected, one foot, 20 cents; two feet, 30 cents; three feet, 50 cents; four feet, 75 cents; five to six feet, \$1.00. Price per 100 on application.

(White Spruce).—A native tree of medium size, varying in height from 25 to 50 feet, of pyramidal form. Foliage silvery gray, and bark light colored. Very hardy and valuable. Price, same as Norway.



NORWAY SPRUCE.

Retinospora Plumosa.—A very compact growing variety, with small, bright green leaves and slender branches. It is entirely hardy, and exceedingly pretty. Price, 75c. to \$1.00.

(*Retinospora Plumosa Aurea*) [Golden Plumed, like Japan Cypress].—This variety is one of the handsomest and perhaps the most useful of the genus. It is entirely hardy, of rapid growth, its branches tipped with bright golden-colored foliage retained throughout the year. When properly pruned there is scarcely a green leaf visible. The foliage is exceedingly fine and soft, resembling, as its name implies, a golden plume. In landscape architecture this plant is indispensable. 75c. to \$1.00.

HARDY CLIMBING VINES.

We devote considerable space to Hardy Climbing Vines for we consider them as among the most desirable ornamental plants; no others produce more beautiful effects, whether clambering over the veranda or clinging fast to house-walls, they clothe all with a mantle of beauty, and give a pleasant, restful look to the humblest home. They are used profusely in decorating the finest suburban residences, parks, cemeteries and churches the country over. We note the purpose for which each variety is most suitable, and recommend them to all lovers of beautiful plants. Climbing Vines are also very useful for concealing unsightly objects, buildings, walls, fences, etc.; and old trees and stumps are frequently more beautiful when covered with a luxuriant drapery of clinging vines, than they were in their growing condition.

Price, 35c. each; \$3.50 per dozen, except as otherwise noted.

VARIETIES.

Actinidia Polygama.—A climbing plant from Japan, and said to be most beautiful when in full flower. The flowers are white with a purple center, and sometimes cover the whole vine. The fruit is round, edible, and has a fine flavor. 75c.

Akebia Quinata.—A singular Japanese climber, with small, pretty foliage, and small chocolate brown flowers and sometimes almost purple. It is a neat, pretty plant, and grows quite rapidly, often making a growth of twenty feet in one season; and sometimes even greater, and giving good satisfaction. Price, 50 cents.

Ampelopsis.—*Quinquefolia*, or Virginia Creeper, called American Ivy and Woodbine; a very rapid grower; leaves turning to crimson in autumn; all things considered, the best climber for verandas or porches for this country, and in fact, for any country; in Europe largely taking the place of the English Ivy, and very properly, for many of the latter are ill-looking, bare of leaves in patches, while the Woodbines are always vigorous.

(*Vitis Variegata*).—A very distinct and handsome species, and although trailing, of a rather compact habit; with beautifully mottled foliage. Not perfectly hardy here.

(*Amperlopsis Veitchii*) [Boston Ivy.]—A beautiful, climbing plant, of Japanese origin. It grows as rapidly as the old Virginia Creeper and is entirely hardy; now extensively used on the finest suburban residences, churches, etc., also in parks, lawns and cemeteries. It clings fast to stone, brick or wooden walls without support; droops with inimitable grace from porches, balconies and cornices, covering all in summer with a mantle of lovely green foliage which changes, as autumn approaches, to brilliant crimson. Our Worcester patrons need only to be reminded, that the very attractive



AMPELOPSIS.

vine, that covers the front of Piedmont Church, and also the former residence of the Hon. Charles B. Pratt, on Main street, is the variety we offer. Price of strong vines, 75c.; medium size, 50c.; light, 25c.

Aristolochia Sipho or Dutchman's Pipe.—A rapid growing, hardy climber, attaining height of thirty feet or more, with large leaves ten inches across, and curious, pipe-shaped yellowish-brown flowers. 75c.

Bignonia Radicans or Trumpet Creeper.—

A splendid hardy climbing plant, producing large trumpet-shaped, orange-scarlet flowers about three inches long. They are produced in clusters, and are quite as handsome in the bud as when fully expanded. The foliage is also very beautiful, having a bright, glossy appearance that always attracts attention. This plant is not only an admirable climber, but, on the lawn, makes a pretty bush if the tops are cut back, having the appearance of a strong, drooping shrub.



BIGNONIA.

Celastrus Scandens, or Climbing Bitter Sweet.—A very beautiful native plant, well worthy of cultivation; leaves pea-green: flowers small, followed by clusters of orange capsules berries.

Honeysuckle.—The different varieties of the Honeysuckle are esteemed among the most desirable hardy climbers. Certain it is that the associations connected with the fragrant Honeysuckle will make it always popular. Among flowers none has been more written about than this, none more prized by people, prince or poet. Its common, or, rather, poetic, name is Woodbine; the botanical name is *Lonicera*, given in honor of a German botanist.



HONEYSUCKLE.

(Scarlet Trumpet).—Monthly; flowers two inches long; scarlet outside and yellow inside; the berries that follow the flowers present a very attractive appearance. Although an old variety it is one of the very best, the flowers being more showy than the lighter colored varieties.

(Chinese Evergreen) [Sweet-Scented Honeysuckle].—A hardy, vigorous grower; blooms nearly all the season; deliciously fragrant; flowers, buff, yellow and white.

(Monthly Fragrant) [Belgian].—A fine hardy grower; flowers large and exceedingly sweet; color, buff, yellow and red; a constant bloomer.

(Japan Golden-Leaved).—An elegant and very desirable variety of moderate growth; leaves beautifully veined and netted with clear yellow, so that the

prevailing color of the foliage is bright yellow; flowers yellow and fragrant; admirable for trellis work.

(Hall's White Japan) [*Lonicera Japonica-Halleana*].—An almost evergreen climbing Honeysuckle and exceptionally free from the attacks of insects and disease. Flowers, pure white, changing to yellow, are produced in abundance from May to December and are delightfully fragrant, resembling the odor of the Cape Jessamine. Altogether the finest sort yet introduced. It blooms early and continuously till late in the fall. It is also a dense mass of foliage, as a general thing till mid-winter has long past and gone.

(Yellow Trumpet Honeysuckle).—A fine old variety with pure yellow trumpet-shaped flowers.

Virginian Silk Vine (*Periploca Graeca*).—A vigorous growing, handsome vine, reaching to a great height—often 40 feet; leaves long, narrow, thick and glossy; purplish-brown, axillary clusters of flowers.

Wistaria.—The Wistarias are recommended for high verandas, porches, balconies, second floor fronts, etc., as the very finest plants for the purpose. For planting on the lawn, giving it some support for a few years and then cutting back, it makes a very desirable ornamental tree.

(Chinese).—A rapid grower; its flowers, which are of a pinkish-blue, are produced in large, pendulous clusters. When well established makes an enormous growth. It is very hardy, and one of the most superb vines ever introduced. 50c. to 75c. each.

(Chinese White).—Introduced by Mr. Fortune, from China, and regarded as one of his greatest acquisitions. Rather tender. 50c. to 75c. each.

CLEMATIS.

No flower has more rapidly advanced in popular favor than the Clematis. Within a few years it has become the favorite climber of the world. It makes a quick, rapid growth, and produces its beautiful showy flowers in the greatest profusion from July to October; for pillars, trellises, bedding in masses, or planting about rock-work, the Clematis can not be excelled. The large flowering varieties are particularly desirable for these purposes. In the fall give the plants a good top dressing of well-rotted manure. The following spring spade it in carefully, mixing it well with the soil, and it will prove very beneficial to the plants.

LARGE-FLOWERING VARIETIES.

Price, 75c. each.

(Alexandra).—This is one of the continuous blooming sorts of real merit; has a vigorous habit of growth and in flower is remarkably showy and ornamental. The flowers are large and of a pale reddish violet color. New and desirable.



WISTARIA.

(Henryi).—New, and one of the best perpetual hybrids, of robust habit and a very free bloomer. The flowers are white, large and very showy.

(Jackmanni).—This is perhaps the best known of the newer fine perpetual Clematis, and should have credit of the great popularity now attending this family of beautiful climbers. The plant is free in its form of growth, and an abundant and successional bloomer, producing flowers until cold weather. The flowers are large, of an intense violet purple remarkable for their velvety richness. Though raised in 1862—since which time many new varieties have been raised and introduced—the Jackmanni has no superior and very few, if any equals.



CLEMATIS JACKMANNI (4th Size).

finest of blooming plants; it has great merit in these particulars, viz.: it is *pure white*—it is a perpetual bloomer—it opens its first blossoms earlier than Jackmanni, and thence continuing to bloom onward until arrested by frost.

(Rubella)—This is one of the finest of Mr. Jackman's hybrids, and deserves a place in every collection. Having the same abundant and continuous flowering habit as Jackmanni, it forms a fine companion to that splended variety. The flowers are about seven inches in diameter, very commonly six-sepaled. The color is a deep velvety-claret, the rich reddish flush giving giving it a very distinct appearance from that of Jackmanni.

SMALL-FLOWERING VARIETIES.

Price, 35 cents each.

Although the flowers of the varieties named below are not large, they are produced in such great profusion as to make them very showy and desirable.

(Crispa).—A handsome variety, with bell-shaped, lavender flowers, growing from eight to ten feet high; the flowers are borne on long, single stems, and are delightfully fragrant.

(Coccinea) [Scarlet].—The flowers of this variety differ in form very much from the others in our list, and look more like a bud than a blossom; when planted near, or in connection with other varieties, the contrast is very striking.

(Flammula).—An old and well-known variety, which is highly prized for the fragrance of its small, white flowers and its remarkably dark green leaves, which remain on the plant very late. A vigorous grower, small and very sweet scented.



ROSES.

The Rose still holds its position as Queen of the flowers. To raise them it is necessary to have good soil, for roses are high-livers and will not thrive on a meagre diet.

It is not important that the soil should be thoroughly drained; a good stiff loam well mixed with decomposed manure—cow manure is far the best—is what they like. A light, gravelly or sandy soil they utterly refuse, and will sicken and die if it be forced upon them, unless enriched with manure. Manure must be applied generously, and not in homeopathic doses, but it should always be well decomposed. Soot and wood ashes are excellent for top dressings.

How to Plant.—When the ground is thoroughly prepared—fine and in nice condition—wet the roots of the Roses so that the earth will adhere to them—make holes of suitable size, put the plant slightly deeper than it was before, and spread the roots out evenly in their natural position, and cover them with fine moist earth, taking care to draw it closely around the stem, and pack firmly down with the hand. *It is very important that the earth be tightly firmed down on the roots.* After plants are thus set cut back the wood heavily, at least one-half of previous year's growth.

Plant in Beds.—Roses generally appear to best advantage when planted in beds or masses by themselves. They should not be mixed with other flowers when it can be avoided. The bed should be in a sunny place, free from shade and exposed to full light and air.

When to Water.—If the ground is dry when planted, water thoroughly after planting, *so as to soak the earth down below the roots*, and if hot or windy, it may be well to shade for a few days. After this not much water is required unless the weather is unusually dry. Plants will not thrive if kept too wet, and planting should never be done when the ground is muddy or soggy.

Pruning Hybrid Perpetual and Moss Roses.—These bloom best on strong new wood, and should be cut back severely (say one-half of last season's growth) in the Spring before growth has commenced. As these Roses are hardy, and remain from year to year, they will gradually attain considerable size, and the pruning should be done in a way to keep the plant well balanced and in good shape. Liberal manuring and thorough cultivation add very much to the beauty and profusion of bloom of this class of Roses.

Cut off the Faded Roses, or, what is better, cut off the blooms before they begin to fade; the quicker the flowers are cut off after they are fully open,

the more flowers the plant will produce. If the flowers are left on, the strength of the plant goes to produce seeds; the removal of the flower encourages new growth and fresh bloom.

Insects.—If the "thrip" or fly appears, syringe the plants daily either at evening or early [in the morning with a strongly steeped solution of tobacco stems (one pound of stems to five gallons of water), or a solution of whale-oil soap (one pound of soap to eight gallons of water), until the insects are mastered. Rosebugs, which work at the flowers, must be picked off. The presence of the rose caterpillar can be detected by its gluing two or more leaves together to form a shelter. These leaves should be promptly pressed together with the thumb and finger. The Rose slug which eats the leaves can be destroyed by applying White Hellebore when the foliage is damp, or, what is still better, make a solution by steeping one tablespoonful of Hellebore in a quart of water for ten minutes, and then dilute by adding three quarts of water and a tablespoonful of soft soap. Apply [with a garden syringe or fine nozzled watering pot.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses are very beautiful, are considered entirely hardy in ordinary situations; and need no protection in Winter. They bloom freely in the Summer and occasionally during the Autumn months. The flowers are mostly of large size, very double and fragrant, and of rich, bright colors, including all shades of red, white and pink, but no yellow.

PRICE LIST.

Strong two-years-old plants from open ground, 50 cents each; \$5 per dozen. Or if selection is left with us, 40 cents each; \$4 per dozen. Those who leave the selection to us shall have our best efforts to serve them well, with some new and most valuable varieties.

VARIETIES.

While our list may not be as large as is contained in other catalogues, we have endeavored to select from the hundreds of varieties that have been cultivated of late years, a list that shall embrace the very choicest varieties, and includes very many of those sorts that the most successful cultivators in this vicinity consider of the highest excellence for hardiness, beauty and fragrance.

Abel Carriere.—This grand Rose still ranks as one of the best; flowers are extra large, perfect form, very double, full and sweet; color, dark to velvety maroon; very dark and handsome.

Alfred Colomb.—Justly celebrated as one of the very finest Hybrid Perpetual Roses; extra large, round flowers, very double and full; color, clear, cherry red, passing to bright rich crimson; very fragrant.

Anne de Diesbach.—Carmine, a beautiful shade; very large; a fine and hardy garden sort; fragrant.

Baron de Bonstetten.—Splendid large flowers; very double and full; color rich dark red, passing to deep velvety maroon; highly scented and very beautiful.

Baronne de Maynard.—Pure white; medium size; very good form; double and free.

Baronne Prevost.—Deep rose; very large and fine; a very fine bloomer and vigorous grower; one of the best of the older sorts.



BARONESS ROTHSCHILD.

Baroness Rothschild.—Light pink, cupped form, very symmetrical, with but little fragrance; very beautiful; very hardy and a late bloomer. One of the finest exhibition roses in this collection.

Beauty of Waltham.—Almost full; beautiful, bright cherry color.

Boildieu.—Extra large, very full, double and sweet; bright crimson scarlet; elegantly shaded; very brilliant and showy.

Caroline de Sansal.—Clear delicate flesh color; fine form; one of the best of its color; generally very fine in autumn.

Charles Lefebvre.—Reddish-crimson; very velvety and rich; large, full and beautifully formed; a splendid sort.

Duke of Edinburgh.—Dark velvety maroon; medium size; full, regular form; very handsome and fragrant.

Duke of Teck.—Bright crimson scarlet, clear and distinct in its vividness of color, beyond anything else; a real march toward a true scarlet rose. The flower is large, very double, of good, bold, pointed, globular form. Very free flowering habit, and bold, erect growth, with grand foliage.

Dupuy Jamain.—Bright cherry red, large and full.

Empress of India.—An imperial rose in every respect, splendid form, very fragrant; color, dark violet crimson, finely shaded and velvety.

Fisher Holmes.—Dark, rich scarlet, elegantly shaded with deep velvety crimson; very brilliant and beautiful; extra large, full flowers; fragrant.

Gen. Jacqueminot.—Rich crimson-scarlet, very bright and velvety. It produces beautiful buds that are much admired and in great demand. This is, undoubtedly, the most popular rose in cultivation.

General Washington.—This magnificent rose is one of the best for general planting; color, brilliant, shining crimson, very rich and beautiful; flowers are large and perfectly double; a free and regular bloomer.

Jean Liabaud.—Velvety crimson, dark shaded; large, full, and of fine form; fragrant.

John Hopper.—One of the most reliable and satisfactory Hybrid Perpetuals ever grown; flowers are large, very regular and full; color, brilliant rose, changing to bright glowing pink, shaded with rich scarlet; very sweet and a profuse bloomer.

Jules Margottin.—Bright cherry-red; large and full; one of the oldest varieties but still a truly beautiful rose.

La France.—Delicate, silvery rose, changing to silvery pink; very large; full of fine globular form; a most constant bloomer; one of the sweetest of roses, needs winter protection.

La Reine.—Bright rosy pink; very large, double and sweet; a free bloomer and very hardy; one of the best.

Lord Raglan.—Fiery crimson, shaded with purple; large and finely formed; a superb rose and a vigorous grower.

Louise Van Houtte.—Crimson maroon; medium size, sometimes large; full; a little tender and only moderate in vigor, but a very free blooming sort, and thought by many to be the best crimson rose grown.

Mabel Morrison.—A rare and very beautiful rose, extra large size, full, regular form, broad shell-like petals; color, pure snow white, sometimes faintly tinged with pink, in the way of Baroness Rothschild.

Madame Charles Wood.—One of the most valuable Hybrid Perpetual roses ever introduced. The flower is extra large, full and double; color deep, rosy crimson, sometimes brilliant scarlet, with maroon shading; it blooms soon after planting out and continues to bloom all summer.

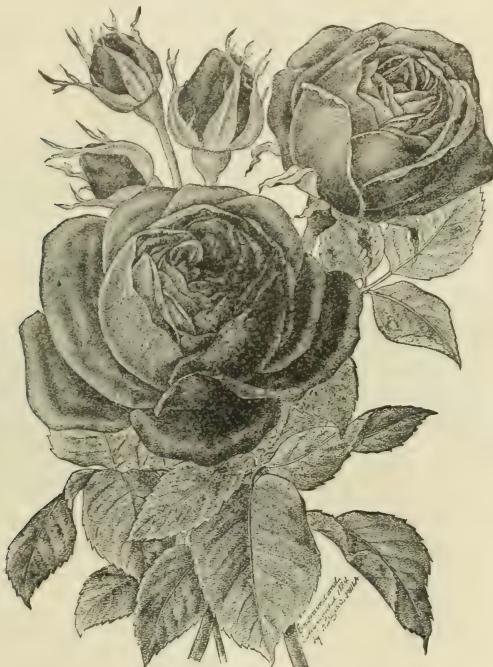
Mad. Gabriel Luizet.—This is undoubtedly one of the most beautiful of all Roses; it is elegantly formed, very full and double, and the color is a very distinct and handsome shade of CLEAR CORAL ROSE, beautifully suffused

with lavender and pearl; delightfully fragrant; a good bloomer and entirely hardy; a superior exhibition rose.

Mademoiselle Eugenie Verdier.—Beautiful silvery-rose, large, full, of fine form and habit; of great merit.

Madam Victor Verdier.—Rich, bright, cherry color; large, full, and of fine form; cupped; superb; a most effective rose; fragrant.

Marshall P. Wilder.—This fine new Rose originated in this country and was named in honor of the venerated President of the American Pomological Society. It is a rose of unusual excellence; flowers are large, semi-globular, full and of good substance; color, bright crimson, richly shaded with maroon, very fragrant and a free bloomer.



PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN.

Marie Baumann.—An excellent rose; very large; exquisite form; full and fragrant; color, dark red, changing to lovely scarlet maroon; very beautiful.

Marie Rady.—Bright red, shaded with crimson; large, and of beautiful form. A fragrant, good sort.

Maurice Bernadin.—Crimson, with violet shade; large, moderately full, and of good shape; a good, free flowering sort.

Marvel of Lyons.—A splendid new hybrid perpetual of the highest type of

beauty. The flowers are extra large, fine capped form, full and regular and deliciously perfumed; color, ivory white, elegantly flushed with pale carmine; very beautiful.

Paeonia.—One of the finest Hardy Hybrid Perpetual Roses: large, perfectly double flowers; color, rich crimson, elegantly shaded with dark maroon; very sweet and profuse bloomer.

Paul Neyron.—Dark rose; very large; fine form and habit; one of the largest roses.

Pierre Notting.—Very velvety crimson, a beautiful globular shaped flower; distinct and fine; very fragrant; and often at its best in the autumn; a superb rose.

Prince Camille de Rohan.—Very dark, rich velvety crimson, passing to intense maroon and very dark, large, full flowers; one of the darkest roses; very handsome. (*See illustration.*)

Senator Vaisse.—Large, globular flowers; very stately, perfect form; very double and full; bright flashing crimson, lightened with scarlet; fragrant; extra fine.

Star of Waltham.—Deep crimson; color very rich and effective; a magnificent flower of immense size; very full, and for form, substance and its smoothness of petal unequalled. Foliage very large and of a rich dark green.

Ulrich Bruner.—A superb Rose; a seedling from Paul Neyron; extra large, bold flowers; full and globular; petals large and of good substance; color, rich glowing crimson, elegantly lightened with scarlet; fragrant.

White Baroness.—A sport from Baroness Rothschild. Pure white, the same shape and flowers as the parent.

Victor Verdier.—Brilliant rosy carmine, beautifully edged with purple; extra large, full flowers; very double and sweet; a splendid Rose.

Xavier Olibo.—Very dark velvety crimson, a magnificent dark rose of large size.

COLOR DIVISION OF ROSES.

We have made the following arrangement of Hybrid Perpetual roses, which will aid one at a glance, to select the colors desired in making up a collection.

WHITE.—Baron de Maynard, Mabel Morrison, Marvel of Lyons, White Baroness.

LIGHT PINK.—Baroness Rothschild, Caroline de Sansal.

DARK PINK OR BRIGHT ROSE.—Countess de Chabriant, Madame Gabriel Luizet, Mlle. Eugenie Verdier, Countess of Sereyne.

DARK ROSE OR CARMINE.—Anne de Diesbach, Baron Prevost, Countess of Oxford, Dupuy Jamain, John Hopper, La Reine, Mary Rady, Paul Neyron, Paeonia, Victor Verdier.

LIGHT CRIMSON.—Boilidieu, Duchesse de Caylus, Jules Margottin, Madame Charles Wood, Senator Vaisse, Ulrich Bruner.

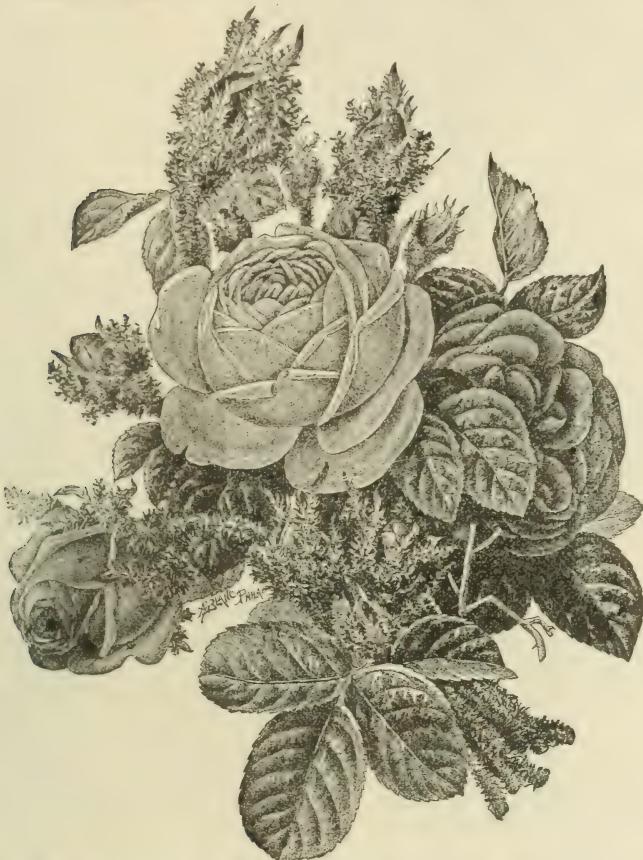
CRIMSON.—Alfred Colomb, Beauty of Waltham, Duke of Teck, General Washington, Marie Bauman, Maurice Bernardine, Madame V. Verdier, Star of Waltham.

DARK CRIMSON.—Empress of India, Fisher Holmes, Louise Van Houtte, Marshall P. Wilder.

DEEP VELVETY CRIMSON AND MAROON.—Abel Carriere, Baron Bonstettin, Charles Lefebvre, Duke of Connaught, Duke of Edinburgh, Jean Liabaud, Prince Camille, Pierre Notting, Xavier Olibo.

MOSS ROSES.

Admired for the beautiful moss covering of the buds. Most varieties bloom but once in the season, but the flowers and buds are very large and handsome, remain in bloom a long time, and are highly prized wherever beautiful roses are known. Price, 50 cents.



Countess de Murinais.—Pure white; large; very desirable; the finest white moss.

Glory of Mosses.—A moderate grower. Flowers very large; appear to best advantage when full; color, pale rose.

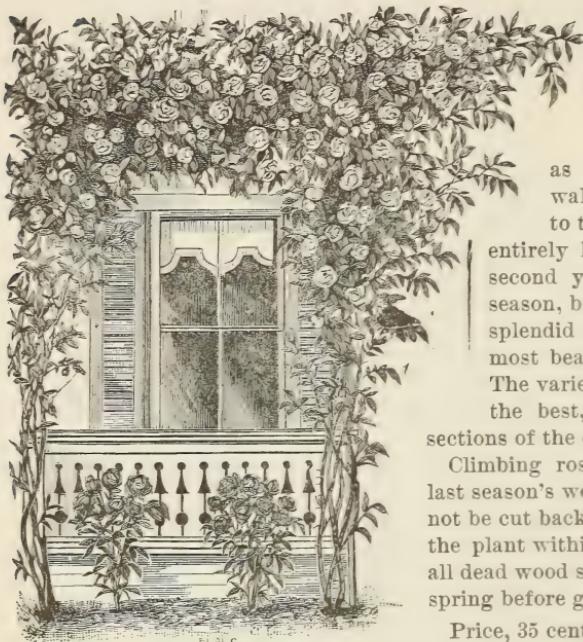
Madame Edward Ory.—A moderate grower of medium to large size; full.

Salet.—A vigorous grower and free bloomer. Light rose, large, full. The best of the class.

Perpetual White.—Pure white; produces very few flowers.

Princess Adelaide.—A vigorous grower: pale rose of medium size and good form; good in bud and flower. One of the best.

HARDY CLIMBING ROSES,



Climbing roses are highly valued for training over arbors, trellises and verandas; also as screens for unsightly objects, such as old buildings, fences, walls, etc. They grow ten to twelve feet high, and are entirely hardy. They bloom the second year and but once in the season, but are then loaded with splendid roses, and are among the most beautiful of all the flowers. The varieties described below are the best, and succeed well in all sections of the country.

Climbing roses bloom on the old or last season's wood, and therefore should not be cut back unless necessary to keep the plant within the limits desired, but all dead wood should be removed in the spring before growth begins.

Price, 35 cents each, \$3.50 per dozen.

Anna Maria.—Blush, tinged with flesh in the centre; well formed; clusters large; has very few thorns.

Baltimore Belle.—Pale blush, nearly white, full and double, in large clusters, rapid grower and fragrant; the leading climbing rose of its color.

Queen of the Prairie.—Bright rosy red, often with a white stripe in the centre of each petal; very large and globular, and an immense bloomer; the best of this class of roses.

Russell's Cottage.—Blooms in clusters, singular and beautiful; often having bright red, pink, variegated, and pale blush flowers in the same cluster.

Gem of the Prairies.—Carmine crimson, sometimes flecked with white, strong grower, quite fragrant.

HARDY SUMMER ROSES.

Mad. Plantier (Hybrid China).—A perfectly hardy, pure white double rose; the plant grows in a very fine bushy form, and produces flowers in great abundance in June; a most desirable rose for cemetery decoration.

Persian Yellow.—Deep bright yellow; small but prettily shaped; a very early bloomer, and by far the finest of all yellow roses.

Suzette.—Very dark crimson, velvet rose; fine.

La Griffie.—Bright carmine, changing like Queen of Prairie to blush; large and showy, a healthy strong growing variety and quite hardy.

MISCELLANEOUS GARDEN PLANTS.

We offer a few of the varieties of these useful plants, which are exceedingly valuable on account of their hardiness, easy culture and showy appearance. They will live all winter in the open ground, and bloom freely every year.

Price, 35 cents each.

Astilbe Japonica (*Spiraea Japonica*).—The Astilbe or *Spiraea Japonica* is a very pretty dwarfish plant, with handsome, glossy foliage, and delicate, feathery trusses of very small, white flowers that are really elegant, and exceedingly useful for all ornamental work. It is of easy culture, very hardy, and should be in every garden, and it is the most satisfactory plant we have for cemetery purposes, as it requires no special care, after being planted. It is also an excellent house plant, and one of the best to force for winter flowers.



SPIRÆA JAPONICA.

Baptisia (False Indigo).—A very interesting and showy plant with a handsome spike of blue, Lupin-shaped flowers, in June and July.

Eulalia Japonica Zebrina.—This beautiful ornamental grass is one of the finest plants for lawns. It grows 4 or 5 feet high, is perfectly hardy, needs no protection and improves with age. The leaves are deep green, striped crosswise with broad bars of pure white, as shown in the engraving. Our plants are propagated from the root, and therefore more valuable than cheap seedlings which do not come true.



BAPTISIA.

autumn or spring, and are increased by the division of the roots. These divisions should be made either in the autumn or very early in the spring, and not until the plant becomes large. We have a stock of the best kinds in cultivation.

Pæonies.—The Pæonies are perfectly hardy, and they will succeed in any ground, unless water lies on the surface or near the roots in winter. They may be planted in the



EULALIA JAPONICA
ZEBRINA.

Sedum Rubrum.—A new hardy perennial, recently imported from France; plant grows about one



YUCCA FILAMENTOSA.

foot high, with thick, succulent, roundish foliage, and numerous large clusters of delicate pink flowers. Planted singly or in borders it is a beautiful object, but in beds it makes a magnificent display; blooms in autumn. This is the most desirable hardy plant that has been lately introduced, and no lover of flowers should be without it.

Yucca Filamentosa.—The Yuccas are erect and noble plants, with long, narrow, strong, sharp-pointed leaves, with a peculiar tropical aspect. Filamentosa, shown in the engraving, is the hardest, and will endure the winter in most parts of the country. It sends up a strong flower stem in the middle of the summer, bearing a large spike of whitish flowers. 35c. Extra heavy, 50c.



“ HERE WE GO.”

TREES, VINES, AND PLANTS

TAKEN
Fresh from the Soil,
AND
DELIVERED AT YOUR OWN DOOR.

The remarkable success that has attended the transplanting of Nursery Stock taken from these grounds during the past twenty years is due, in a large measure, to the care exercised in protecting the roots from sun and wind, both in the digging in the nursery grounds and in transit to their places of destination. Not only is the greatest care taken in packing in bales or boxes for distant transportation, but in our city delivery every precaution is taken to so protect the roots that they will reach our customers in as fresh a condition as when taken from the nursery row.

A large proportion of the failure attending the transplanting of Nursery Stock delivered by tree agents is owing to the careless manner in which they deliver stock, which is not only carted around the city with roots unprotected, but delivered hap-hazard on their customers' grounds, where they are often left for hours exposed to the blazing sun or cutting winds, thereby causing such a shock to the vitality of the trees that it nearly ruins their chance of living, even if planted with the best of care.

Hints on Transplanting.



EVER buy or set out a tree until having first made up your mind to give it proper care, and that *what is worth doing at all is worth doing well*; otherwise your investment will be valueless, and faults which belong to yourself will be heaped upon the innocent nurserymen.

If your trees, plants, etc., are received before the ground is prepared, unpack, water them, and bury their roots in fine, fresh soil, till the ground is ready. In no case suffer the roots to be exposed to the sun and air.

The soil should be deeply spaded or ploughed, and made rich by compost manure.

Dig the holes sufficiently large to admit the roots without cramping. Prune all the bruised or injured roots carefully, and avoid injuring any of the small fibres. Cut back the current year's growth to four or five buds, thus reducing the top to correspond with the loss of roots. When planted in the Fall, defer the top pruning until the Spring following. Have the upper roots about two inches below the surface of the ground. Dwarf trees should be set so that the *Quince stock* shall be about two inches below the surface. Spread out all the roots and fibres in their natural position; work the earth thoroughly about the roots and press it firm. A moderate watering is sometimes serviceable.

Avoid in all cases using new or unfermented manure near the roots.

Prune annually, removing all suckers and those branches which will in time interfere or chafe.

Both the Fall and the Spring seasons are suitable for transplanting, and trees will flourish equally well with proper care and attention, excepting Evergreens, and the stone fruits, such as Cherries, Plums and Peaches. These should invariably be planted in the Spring in this vicinity.

Trees set out in the Fall should have a mound of earth raised about the trunk from twelve to fifteen inches high. This is much better than staking, and is the best preventive to keep off mice and protect the roots from severe frosts. This should be removed in the Spring.

Fail not to let your trees while young have close attention. They will pay ten-fold for it.

Full directions on the after culture and management of Trees and Plants would require a larger space than we can here devote. We have endeavored to give a few practical hints upon the different treatment required by the different kinds of trees, vines and plants, which will be found in their proper places throughout this Catalogue. Read them thoroughly, follow them carefully, improve upon them in every way you possibly can, and whether you intend to embark in the cultivation of fruits, or in the improvement of your home grounds, go thoroughly and always strive to excel.

The reply made by Daniel Webster to the young man who asked "if the legal profession was not over-crowded," may be fitting words for our conclusion, "*There is plenty of room at the top.*"

HORTICULTURE AND THE HOME.

From the Hartford Courant of March 1st, 1889.

Several times during the past few years business has called me to the home of Mr. James Draper of Worcester, Mass., and, being thoroughly impressed with the thorough, systematic business-like methods that pervaded the whole atmosphere of the home, fruit farm and nursery, while there one beautiful day last September, I, Yankee-like, asked a good many questions, kept my eyes open, and made some notes, which I propose to draw upon at this time—when spring is approaching and the new year of out-door life is almost here, and we all are (or at least should be) making plans to gather from mother earth the greatest possible share of pleasure, health and comfort; believing that a knowledge of some of his methods will give hints to others, to at least in some measure imitate his example in the care of their home grounds.

Mr. Draper commenced operations on a small farm one and a half miles north-east of the city of Worcester. When he was eighteen years old, he began the sale of milk and vegetables in the city. Selling only pure milk of the highest quality and the finest vegetables that could be grown, he soon secured an extensive trade so that finally some five or six acres were devoted to market gardens. About this time a sixteenth of an acre of strawberries was planted, and the next year, when they came into fruiting, and he realized that the few quarts of berries taken into town in a light buggy had brought him more money than a horse wagon load of vegetables the day before, he concluded to plant more land to berries and less to vegetables. A few years at this convinced him that strawberries alone made too short a season, he therefore spent some time in traveling over the country, and visiting growers of raspberries, blackberries, currants, etc., thereby gaining such information as led him to plant out some five acres to these fruits the next year.

Being short of land, vegetables were grown between the rows of these for a few years, and then entirely abandoned for the fruits which were proving very profitable and attracting such attention that a light demand for plants sprang up, which increased from year to year. As he was constantly reaching out after new and improved varieties for his own market fruits and would have only the best, the demand for Draper's plants spread far and wide and with this demand came now and then one for trees and shrubs, which gradually drifted into the nursery business to such an extent that all other work had to be abandoned. Attention was yearly given to the adornment of the home grounds of the old farm, for, said Mr. Draper, "I determined each year to make some permanent improvement in the way of making home more attractive." A long row of beautiful shade trees on the highway in front of the house was planted by himself and wife the first year of their married life, over twenty years ago, and to-day they are a pleasure and a comfort to all who pass along the road. Once inside the nursery grounds good walks and nicely graveled roads lead one among systematic rows of roses, flowering shrubs, vines, and ornamental trees of the choicest varieties, fruit trees and vines of every species, all in the most perfect order as to cultivation and training—evidences of the master hand that has developed so much from a small beginning. Past all these we go down into one corner and here, where once was a wild, rocky wooded knoll, is "the play ground" or park, that has by yearly attention been wrought out of a rough, worthless corner just such as are found near many a home. "I began this work," said Mr. Draper, "twenty years ago."

"As I was keeping a number of men, there were of course some broken or rainy days, and I determined to expend from \$25 to \$30 a year in labor and material in the way of improvement, that my children as they grew up might be led to think that home was the best place of all, and be able to pleasantly entertain their friends who came to visit them. Cutting away the underbrush, digging out stumps and stones, leveling the rough places, cutting away crowding and surplus trees and then planting of about every variety that was not already there, was the work of several years; followed by the building of a rustic summer house. The piping of water for fountain and rockery, laying out of walks and grading croquet grounds, the building of swings and see-saws of various styles and sizes for all sorts and conditions of men, women and children, rustic seats and tables, a fine bowling alley, (in a building christened "Recreation Hall)," and other like improvements followed year after year, all being kept in perfect order and some new feature added each year, as labor and money could be spared to do it. Any one who is striving to make a pleasant attractive home in the country and has but little money to spare would be well repaid by a visit to the "play ground" of Mr. Draper's model place. "Headquarters First Regiment of Infantry" is the sign at the entrance of one rustic pavilion and indicates that this is especially intended for the younger members of the family. "Old South Slip," "All Saints' Rest," "Salem Street Pre-Opera," "Union Vestry," attached to old church pews in one rustic densely shaded spot called "Our Sanctum," indicate that Mr. Draper has in the past been a collector of relics of the old Massachusetts church. "Cliff Lodge," "Sunset Lodge," "Rocky Glen," "The Everglades," "Maple Shade," "Point Lookout" and "Echo Nook" are points of interest, each peculiar to itself. Through the "Glen" a bright sparkling brook runs babbling over the rocks to a level spot below, where it enters a miniature pond that is filled with water lilies. On the various trees are bits of sentiment from various authors, who were students and lovers of nature. First, on a large tree near the entrance is this from Lowell: "No matter how barren the past may have been, 'tis enough for us now the leaves are green;" then

The groves were God's first temples.—*Bryant.*

This is not solitude, but to hold converse with nature's charms; and view her stores unrolled.—

Byron.

Welcome ye shades, delicious is your shelter to the soul.—*Thompson.*

These trees are for shelter and not for horses' teeth or boys' jack-knives.—*Draper.*

These trees shall be my books.—*Shakespeare.*

There is pleasure in a pathless wood.—*Byron.*

O for a lodge in some vast wilderness, some boundless contiguity of shade.—*Cowper.*

Woodman spare that tree.—*Morris.*

A little of thy steadfastness rounded with leafy gracefulness old oak give me.—*Lowell.*

These and the whole arrangement of grounds are constantly teaching of the beauties of nature and thus elevating the characters of all who come in contact with them.

Serious losses caused by attempting to extend his business by the aid of traveling agents, who used up all the money and left Mr. Draper and his customers only with the "experience," and the burning of home and barns, shops, carriage and packing houses a few years ago have not prevented some new attraction, however humble, from being added to the home each year, believing as he does that "without a pleasant happy home no farm is fully a success." Loyalty to his home and family has caused him to be appreciated abroad. He has long been a leading worker in the Worcester Horticultural society, which holds meetings weekly. As a member of the Parks commission he has had charge of planting thousands of trees that have been planted in the parks and streets of the city during the past ten years; as a trustee of the State Agricultural College at Amherst, and for eight years at the head of the State Grange, he has worked to aid in the elevation of Massachusetts farm life and has succeeded by kindly hints and suggestions in making more attractive many a rural home. In telling to some extent the story of his life I have not done so to show how a Yankee farm boy could make money (for as yet he is only in moderate circumstances financially) but to show what one man has done to make rural life attractive and home the pleasantest spot on earth.

J. HOWARD HALE.

"A LITTLE PLACE WELL TILLED."

Trees, Shrubs and Plants.—An Attractive Home.—Attaining an Object Step by Step.

From the Worcester Evening Gazette, March 16th, 1889.

That it is not absolutely essential for a young man, who proposes to make the pursuit of agriculture or any of its kindred branches his life work, to have his land in perfect order or to be the owner of a plethoric purse, when beginning operations, in order to succeed, is vividly illustrated in the case of Mr. James Draper, who 20 years ago grappled with a tract of less than 15 acres of unimproved land and has transferred it into a garden, rich with nature's choicest gifts. His place is located in the pretty suburban village of Bloomingdale, the first station on the Worcester and Shrewsbury Railroad, and about one mile east of Washington Square.

From 1860 to 1867 Mr. Draper had a milk route and engaged in market gardening. One season he raised a few strawberries, and on one occasion having more than his own table required, he carried into the city several boxes, for which he obtained a sum that very nearly equalled that received for his accompanying load of vegetables. This result opened his eyes to the possibilities of small fruit culture and he was not slow in taking steps for the cultivation of strawberries, raspberries and blackberries on what was then considered an extensive scale. As later results proved he engaged in this business at just the right time. He came in as it were on the tide and reaped the highest and best returns ever realized in the business. One season he sold some \$3,200 worth of berries from the plantation.

The manner in which Mr. Draper became as he is, the owner of one of the best, cleanest and most successful nurseries in New England, affords another instance, so frequently seen in our times of a man getting fully launched into a business, which he at first had no particular intention of engaging in. His success with small fruits led ultimately to the creation of a demand among his acquaintances for plants and the supplying of this demand led to their asking for trees and shrubs quite often in the same order for small fruit plants. The call for these extras induced him to get a supply, which, continuing and increasing he soon found, and almost unawares, that he was a full fledged nurseryman. His acres were limited and a good portion of them were anything but suitable for cultivation, but he resolved to redeem the brush covered ones and to make firm and tillable those that were wet or swampy. He went to work with such method and system, which he followed so undeviatingly that they soon became natural to the place and enabled him to accomplish an amount that seems almost incredible. Order, cleanliness and system is everywhere apparent. Every row of trees is set as straight as an arrow, and every variety plainly marked. No path or road is allowed to become the receptacle of rubbish or litter and no stone heaps use up valuable ground.

The land devoted to the nurseries consists of about ten acres, while one acre is covered with a grove of hard wood trees. A small tract is devoted to an arboretum which is fast becoming a place of interest and beauty. In the nursery proper thousands of seedlings are planted annually, in 1888 over 50,000 were planted. Some of these are imported. France and England are the countries from which most of the importations are made. From the time of setting out the seedlings, until their removal to a permanent location, they receive the most careful and thorough cultivation. Successive transplantings are made that a good supply of fibrous roots may be obtained.

Mr. Draper makes a specialty of deciduous and evergreen ornamental trees, flowering shrubs, vines and roses, although large numbers of fruit trees and small fruit plants are raised. The various species of trees are each grouped in sections or blocks in the nursery by themselves, as far as possible.

A nursery of well grown stock is a beautiful sight at any season of the year. The bringing together into one place of so many different kinds of trees and plants, where the individual traits of each can be contrasted with others is a pleasing experience.

But Mr. Draper believes that there is something in this life worth the living for besides money, and he further believes that it is man's duty to make his home and farm something more than a place to simply grind out the dollars. Actuated by these motives he has from the first year of his married life made it a rule to add some new embellishment to the grounds about his home. The grove previously mentioned was, when he first took the place, almost without attractions, but at present it is one of the most alluring spots in the city of Worcester. The grounds have been cleaned and graded seats provided, and lodges and pagodas erected. On several of the trees appropriate and suggestive poetical quotations have been placed. One of these, on a tree near the entrance to the grove, is from Emerson, as follows:—

"My Garden is a forest ledge."

Other quotations read:

"These trees shall be my books."—*Shakespeare*.

"The groves were God's first temples."—*Bryant*.

No matter how barren the past may have been, it's enough for us, now the leaves are green.—*Lowell*.

On a sturdy oak, the "monarch of the grove," is this from Lowell:—

"A little of thy steadfastness rounded with leafy gracefulness, Old Oak give me."

On one side of the grove is "Recreation Hall," wherein is a ten-pin alley. The hall is decorated with pictures, and is well lighted and roomy. At one end is a stove, where the disengaged players can keep warm in the winter season. "Cliff Lodge" stands on a sightly spot, and from it can be obtained views of the country lying to the west. "Sunset Lodge" is located on the highest point of the place. Its architectural style is unique and pleasing and as its name suggests, it is a lovely place to view the fields and hills that lie to the distant west. From it one can see a large portion of the city, while nearer pass the numerous trains on the Boston and Albany and the Worcester and Shrewsbury railroads.

"Recreation Hall" and the lodges, while neat and well constructed, have nothing that is needlessly expensive about them, and they are just such places as many farmers could have upon their places, but which are too infrequently seen. Adjoining the grove is the arboretum, and here Mr. Draper is bringing together a specimen of each of the varieties of trees indigenous to America. Already some of the trees have attained to quite a large growth.

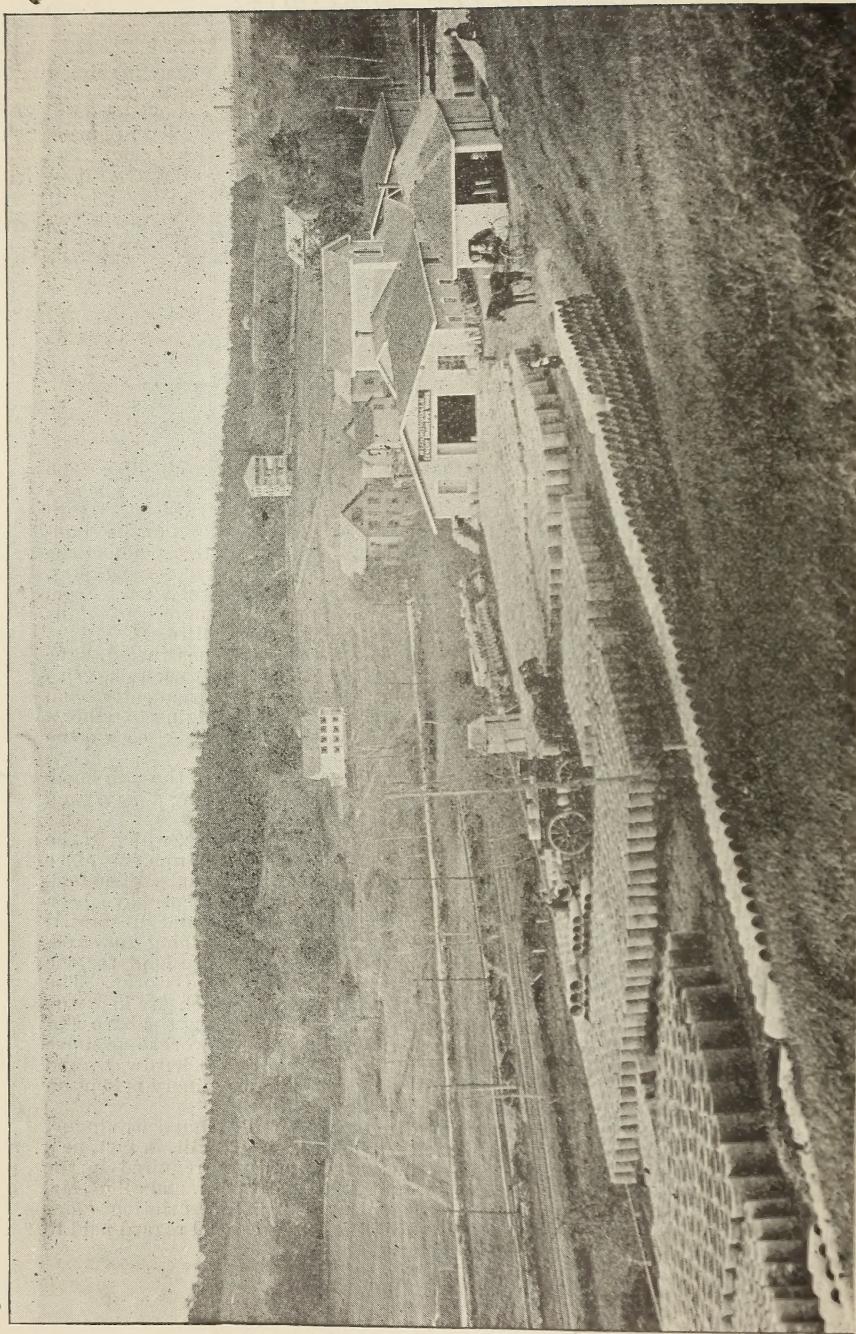
Perhaps the most valuable lessons of Mr. Draper's place are those in home attractions, which he has shown need not be expensive and by doing a little each year it will not be long before there are many on the place.

At a convenient point in the nursery is built an attractive office, which in the spring is a busy place for Mr. Draper and his corps of assistants. From this office radiate telephone wires to the different buildings on the grounds. The telephones used are of his own invention and for which letters patent have been granted him. The packing rooms are in the basement of the large and substantial barn, are roomy and well lighted, and are supplied with everything for expeditious and thorough work. In the barn proper, five horses are kept for the work in the nursery and at Mr. Draper's extensive drain pipe works. The building contains a harness room with stove for heating, in which are kept the tools and materials for oiling and mending any breaks. Adjoining the barn and connecting it with the house is a spacious carriage house with workshop above for iron and wood work, repairing and painting. A supply of hardware and other materials for doing repairs on the farm wagons and machinery is kept on hand, and Mr. Draper says no investment pays better than this.

Just at present Mr. Draper is engaged in getting out his annual catalogue, and the one for this year will eclipse all of its predecessors. It will, in fact, be a valuable treatise on fruit culture. The amount of printing required in the nursery business is far greater than one would at first suppose, and all of Mr. Draper's, except the catalogue, is done on the place, and in the printing office adjoining his private office and library one sees the same careful regard paid to details that is manifested in other departments.

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THE BLOOMINGDALE CEMENT DRAIN PIPE WORKS.



Established in 1874.

THE BLOOMINGDALE

CEMENT DRAIN PIPE WORKS.

WORCESTER, MASS.

JAMES DRAPER, Proprietor.

A WORD TO THE PUBLIC.

We desire to call your attention to the Drain Pipe manufactured by this establishment, which we claim to be equal in every respect to the best in the market, and is warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

In presenting our claims for your patronage, we would only state that the same high standard of quality in our pipe, which has always characterized this establishment and built up such an extensive business in the past, will be strictly maintained, while our prices will be kept as low as the cost of the best material and workmanship will afford.

CEMENT DRAIN PIPE.

For all purposes of street, sewer and house drainage it is so well known in the City of Worcester and vicinity, where it is used almost exclusively, that it would be useless, in the limited space at our command, to try to present all its valuable qualities.

The continued hardening process it undergoes after being laid in the ground renders it hard and indestructible like stone, and makes it impervious to the action of all sewerage matter and frost, and its great strength enables it to stand the heavy pressure to which it is subjected in Culverts and other places, without injury.

We are manufacturing with new and improved machinery, using only the best brands of Rosendale and English Portland Hydraulic Cements, and clean, sharp gravel, which material with our process of manufacture enables us to furnish our customers a standard quality of pipe that cannot be excelled.

Reference might be given, if it were necessary, of parties that have used large quantities of our pipe during the past fifteen years, including large manufacturing establishments, railroad corporations, state institutions, city and town officials, contractors, plumbers, drain pipe dealers, etc., the city of Worcester alone having laid over forty miles of cement pipe in its system of sewers.

DRAIN AND SEWER WORK.

Our facilities are unsurpassed for the execution of this kind of work in all its branches; and we are prepared to make contracts for the excavations, laying of pipe, making connections with the city sewers, and attending to all work connected with the drainage of estate and dwellings.

Using this most durable and perfect material for drains, and having in our employ competent workmen of large experience, our patrons can rely upon having all work entrusted to our care performed in a thorough, practical, and responsible manner.

PRICE-LIST, and schedule of sizes, weight, and capacity of pipe furnished on application.

Awaiting your commands, I remain, very respectfully yours,

JAMES DRAPER.



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